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1931

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LVIII (Nos. 1 to 4).

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Government Presses.
14. Elections for Indian and Provincial Legislatures.
15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
 (*a*) Factories.
 (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
 (*c*) Boilers.
 (*d*) Gas.
 (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
 (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
16. Criminal tribes.
17. Stores and Stationery (required for Reserved Departments).

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

2. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, *Kt.*, Law Member. Took his seat on the 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure-trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.

I.—Provincial Subjects—cont.

9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric scheme.
10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor Ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major Ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

3. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on the 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
 - (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
 - (*b*) Maintenance of land records; survey for revenue purposes; records of rights.
 - (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures; relations of landlords and tenants; collection of rents.
 - (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
 - (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
 - (*f*) Colonization and disposal of Crown lands.
 - (*g*) Management of Government estates.
 - (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments; water storage and water power.
4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
7. Development of mineral resources.
8. Protection of wild birds and animals.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Provincial gazetteers.
11. Agency tracts.
12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
13. General service questions.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics.
8. Territorial changes.
9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor General in Council.
10. All-India services.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

4. The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on the 19th March 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
 (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department
12. Commerce, including Banks and Insurance.
13. Trading Companies and other Associations.
14. Opium (Central questions regarding —).
15. Central Research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonial titles, orders, precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on the 27th October 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
2. Medical administration.
3. Public Health and Sanitation and Vital Statistics.
4. Religious and Charitable Endowments.
5. Adulteration of food-stuffs and other articles.
6. Light and Feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
7. Stores and Stationery (required for Transferred Departments) for

2. The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN, Minister for Public Works. Took his seat on the 27th October 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Civil Veterinary Department.
3. Public Works (Buildings, Roads, Ferries, Ropeways, etc.).
4. Co-operative Societies.
5. Registration.
6. Weights and Measures.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR, Minister for Education and Excise. Took his seat on the 27th October 1930 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
2. Excise.
3. Development of Industries.
4. Fisheries.
5. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
6. Pilgrimage within British India.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Raju Garu.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
,, W. M. Browning.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya.
,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. V. Raghava Varma Garu, B.A., B.L. (On leave).

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1.	Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
2.	Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
3.	Alagannan Chettiyar, Rao Sahib A. S.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
4.	Alamelumangathayaramma, Mrs. K.	NOMINATED.
5.	Annamalai Chettiyar, S. A. A.	Nattukottai Nagarathar's Association.
6.	Arasu, V. T.	NOMINATED.
7.	Ari Gowder, H. B. ..	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
8.	Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central District, Indian Christian.
9.	Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
10.	Basu Dev, C.	NOMINATED.
11.	Bayappa Reddi, P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
12.	Beyabani Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13.	Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	NOMINATED.
14.	Birley, Frank	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
15.	Browning, W. M.	European.
16.	Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
17.	Chinnu Pillai alias Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
18.	Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
19.	Devadasan, M.	NOMINATED.
20.	Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.	NOMINATED.
21.	Duraiswami Reddiyar, K. M.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
22.	Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
23.	Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
24.	Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
25.	Harischandrudu Nayudu, A. ..	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
26.	Hood, I.C.S., H. M.	NOMINATED.
27.	Indrayya, C.	Godavari, West, N.-M. Rural.
28.	Jagannadha Raju, Rao Bahadur G. (*Deputy President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
29. Jagannatham, H. M.	NOMINATED.
30. James, F. E.	Madras Planters.
31. Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
32. Kesava Ramamurti Nayudu, K.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
33. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
34. Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
35. Kondappa, A.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
36. Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
37. Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D. ..	NOMINATED.
38. Krishnan, C.	NOMINATED.
39. Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX-OFFICIO.
40. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	NOMINATED.
41. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendrula Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
42. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. (*Minister*).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
43. Kuppuswami Choudari, J. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
44. Luker, F. G.	Madras Trades Association.
45. Madanagopal Nayudu, R. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
46. Madhusoodhanan Thangal ..	NOMINATED.
47. Maharaja of Venkatagiri (Sri Raja Velugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrula Bahadur Varu, K.C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel).	North Central Landholders.
48. Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
49. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
50. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
51. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
52. Moses, P. C.	Northern Districts, Christian.
53. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. ..	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
54. Muniswami Nayudu, the hon. Diwan Bahadur B. (*Minister*).	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
55. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
56. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
57. Muthiah Chettiyar, M. A. ..	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
58. Muthu Chettiyar, P. C. ..	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
59. Nachiyappa Gounder, K. A. ..	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
60. Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
61. Narasa Reddi, T.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
62. Narasimhaswami, D. V. ..	Godavari East, N.-M. Rural.
63. Narayanan Nambiyar, V. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
64. Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
65. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
66. Palat, R. M.	West Coast Landholders.
67. Pannirselvam, Rao Bahadur A. T.	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura, Christian.
68. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
69. * Pate, I.C.S., H. R.	NOMINATED.
70. Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
71. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
72. Pattabhiramayya, K.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
73. Pattagar of Palayakottai [Rai Bahadur Nallathambi Sarkarai Manradiyar].	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
74. Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B. ..	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
75. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
76. Rajagopala Pillai, P. V. ..	NOMINATED.
77. Raja of Bobbili (Sri Ravu Swetachallapathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
78. Raja of Kallikota (Raja Sri Ramachandra Marada Raja Deo Garu).	Northern Landholders, I.
79. Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
80. Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T. (*Minister*).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Padayachi, P. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Reddi, The hon. Mr. B. (*President*).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramakrishna Reddi, A. ..	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
85. Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala ..	NOMINATED.
86. Ramamurti, I.C.S., S. V. ..	NOMINATED.

* Resigned and Mr. J. A. Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., was nominated in his place. The latter took his seat on 31st October 1931.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
87. Raman Menon, K. P.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
88. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ..	Madras University.
89. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, V. M.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
90. Rangantha Mudaliyar, A. ..	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
91. Rangantha Mudaliyar, G. ..	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
92. Rangantha Mudaliyar, M. D. T.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
93. Rangaswami Reddi, M. B. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
94. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
95. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
96. Satyanarayana Choudari, C. ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
97. Sesha Reddi, B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
98. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
99. Simhachalam Pantulu, Gade ..	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
100. Singam Ayyangar, K. ..	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
101. Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
102. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
103. Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. Conran.	NOMINATED.
104. Soundara Pandian, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
105. Sreshta, M. S.	West Coast, Christian.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ..	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Bahadur R. ..	NOMINATED.
108. Sriramulu, G.	NOMINATED.
109. Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.	EX-OFFICIO.
110. Subbarayan, Dr. P. ..	South Central Landholders.
111. Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.	NOMINATED.
112. Subrahmanya Bhatt, U. C. ..	Kanara South, N.-M. Rural.
113. Sundara Rao Nayudu, T. ..	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
114. Swami Sahajanandam, A. S. ..	NOMINATED.
115. Syed Tajuddin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.	Tanjore, Muhammadan.
116. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Christian.
117. Tottenham, I.C.S., G. R. F. ..	NOMINATED.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX-OFFICIO.
119. Vasudeva Pillai, V. G. ..	NOMINATED.
120. Vedachala Mudaliyar, M. ..	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ..	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
122. Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venugopal Nayudu, Rao Bahadur R. K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
124. Winter, W. E.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
125.	Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.	East Coast, Muhammadan—Rural.
126.	Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput.
127.	Zamindar of Bodinayakkanur (Kamaraja Pandia Nayakar, T. V. K.).	Southern Landholders.
128.	Zamindar of Chemudu (Sri Vyricherla Narayana Gajapati Raju).	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
129.	Zamindar of Ettayapuram (Raja Jaga Veera Rama Kumara Venkateswara Ettappa Nayakar Ayyan).	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
130.	Zamindar of Kirlampudi (Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao).	NOMINATED.
131.	Zamindar of Minampalli (K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
132.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao).	Northern Landholders, II.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Second Session of the Fourth Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

Friday, the 30th October 1931.

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. President (the hon. Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, *Kt.*, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. H. G.
Muniswami Nayudu, The hon. Diwan Bahadur B.
Rajan, The hon. Mr. P. T.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur S.
Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur.
Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.
Alamelumanga Thayaramma, Mrs. K.
Annamalai Chettiyar, Mr. S. A. A.
Arasu, Mr. V. T.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Basu Dev, Mr. C.
Bayappa Reddi, Mr. P.
Birley, Mr. Frank.
Browning, Mr. W. M.
Conran Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. E.
Devadasan, Mr. M.
Dharmalingam Pillai, Rao Sahib V.
Duraiswami Reddiyar, Mr. K. M.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Harischandrudu Nayudu, Mr. A.
Hood, I.C.S., Mr. H. M.
Indriah, Mr. C.
Jagannatham, Mr. H. M.
James, Mr. F. E.
Jayaram Nayudu, Rao Sahib C.
Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.
Kolanda Reddi, Rai Sahib C.
Kondappa, Mr. A.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnamurti, Rao Sahib D.
Krishnan, Mr. C.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.
Kuppuswami Choudari, Mr. J.
Luker, Mr. F. G.
Madanagopal Nayudu, Mr. R.
Madhusoodhanan Thangal, Mr.
Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, T. M.
Moses, Mr. P. C.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.
Muthiah Chettiyar, Mr. M. A.
Muthu Chettiyar, Mr. P. C.
Nachiyappa Goundar, Mr. K. A.
Nadimuthu Pillai, Mr. A. Pl. N. V.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasa Reddi, Mr. T.
Narasimhaswami, Mr. D. V.
Narayanan Nambiyar, Mr. V. P.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Rao Bahadur T. M.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Palat, Mr. R. M.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Pate, I.C.S., Mr. H. R.
Patnaik Mahasayo, Sriman M. G.
Pattagar of Palayakottai, The
Pocker Sahib Bahadur, B.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Kallikote, The.
Rajagopala Pillai, Mr. P. V.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. P. K.
Ramalingam Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, Pandit Ganala.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Mudaliyar, Mr. V. M.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Rangaswami Reddi, Mr. M. B.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Satyanarayana Choudari, Mr. C.
Sesha Reddi, Mr. B. P.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Soundara Pandian, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Sriramulu, Mr. G.
Strathie, I.C.S., Mr. D. N.
Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Subrahmanya Bhatt, Mr. U. C.
Subrahmanyam Chetti, Rao Sahib P.
Sundara Rao Nayudu, Mr. T.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Tottenham, I.C.S., Mr. G. R. F.
Vasudeva Pillai, Mr. V. G.
Vedachala Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Venkataramayya, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Winter, Mr. W. E.
Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
Zamindar of Kirlampudi.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

I.—SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

The undermentioned Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

Mr. F. E. James.

Mr. E. Conran Smith, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. W. E. Winter.

Mr. D. N. Strathie, I.C.S.

II.—ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor addressed the House as follows:—

"Mr. President and hon. Members of the Council,—In opening this session of the Legislative Council there are one or two observations on various topics that I wish to make.

"When I last addressed you, I stated that the financial position of the Presidency in common with the rest of the world was giving cause for anxiety and that a Special Officer had been appointed to examine in detail the expenditure of the various departments to enable the Government to ascertain whether economies could be effected. The recommendations made by him have been under the consideration of the Finance

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Committee, who have been acting as a Retrenchment Committee, and have been submitted by them to the Government together with their own recommendations. Their valuable work is still continuing, and the Government hope, with their assistance, to be able to preserve the financial stability of the Presidency; but I consider it right to inform the Members of the Council that the economic situation must give cause for great anxiety for some time to come and that economy must be the first thought of us all. I would therefore beg hon. Members to assist the Government in this most urgent matter and to refrain from pressing schemes, which, though they may be measures that in more prosperous times we should be glad to adopt, must be out of our reach during this unprecedented time of economic depression throughout the world, and also not to place obstacles in the way of schemes of retrenchment which the Government may find it necessary to adopt.

"In order to assist the country to economise, a cut has been foreshadowed in the pay of the services and I should like to pay a tribute to the way in which they have accepted what must necessarily be a grave inconvenience to them. In this connexion I may mention that Members of the Executive Council and Ministers have agreed to a voluntary cut of 10 per cent in their salaries, and there will be a similarly voluntary cut of 10 per cent in mine, though, in my case, I am having a further examination made of commitments on my private purse, with a view to a possible further surrender of salary. The hon. the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court have also agreed to a voluntary cut, the amount of which will be announced later.

"On the occasion of my last speech to you I was able to sound a cheerful note on the progress that had been made at the Round Table Conference,—progress that was far greater than had ever been anticipated by even the most sanguine supporters of the Conference. There appears to be a check in that progress now; the Conference has come to grips with the communal question, which has always been the crux of the problem. At the moment no solution has been found, and there are not wanting people who say that it will not be possible to find one. I may be too much of an optimist, but I do not number myself among those. Given goodwill and an earnest desire on all sides to solve the problem, I cannot bring myself to believe that it is not possible to find a formula which can and will satisfy all communities. When such a formula is found, I can see no insuperable obstacle to the framing of a constitution which will give to India that measure of self-government to which we all look forward. When that time comes I have no doubt whatever that Madras will show the rest of India how provincial self-government should be carried out; but I consider I should be failing in my duty and should also be running the risk of frustrating the high hopes I have for self-government in this Presidency if I did not point out to hon. Members where, in my opinion, they are falling short of the standard that this Council should attain.

"I have noticed a tendency on the part of hon. Members to make assertions on the attitude of Government in regard to various questions

—especially those on the reserved side—which are sometimes diametrically opposed to the real facts. Such a case was very marked in the debate which was initiated at the end of last session with regard to the resettlement in the Kistna and West Godavari districts. This is not the time to go into the matter in detail, but briefly the Government could have taken the easy way and have imposed no enhancement. But they considered, and I think rightly, that they must consider not only the present but also the future and they visualised a Government of the future entirely composed of hon. Members of this Council who might well blame the Government for not having enforced the resettlement. They therefore decided that there must be an enhancement, but they also had regard to the position of the ryot and how he has been affected by the recent fall in prices. They accordingly decided that the proposed enhancement of $18\frac{3}{4}$ per cent should be in three equal annual instalments and further that, though there might be an enhancement on paper, the increase should not be collected unless the price obtainable for the produce justified such an increase. What could be fairer than that? The Government of the future is safeguarded, the ryot is safeguarded because he will not be asked to pay more unless the price for his produce justifies such a demand, and I should have thought that such a decision would commend itself to any fair-minded man. I have read through the whole of the debate and the most charitable view to take of it is that the various speakers had not read the order, or if they had done so, they had not gathered the correct purport of it. The result has been to cause unnecessary concern and anxiety to the ryots where there was not the slightest need for it and it is just the kind of undesired result that I wish to emphasise. I would beg hon. Members to bear this in mind—if due consideration is not paid to what the effect may be of a motion or indeed of an individual speech—the result may be quite alien to the intentions of the speaker and may have far-reaching and possibly disastrous consequences. I have mentioned this at some length because a long parliamentary experience has convinced me of the real dangers that such a course may involve. If an hon. Member is really desirous of elucidating some question, there is the question hour for him to do so and if such a course had been followed in the case I have mentioned, the matter could have been made clear and the ryot could have been saved much anxiety. I do not for one moment contend that if an hon. Member is not satisfied with the position as elucidated, he is not to give notice of a motion, nor do I mean to say that he is not to criticise the declared policy of the Government; but I do wish to impress upon hon. Members the danger that may arise from a motion or from a speech based on a totally false impression of the intentions of the Government either now or in the future.

11-15 a.m. "I thank you, Mr. President and hon. Members of the Council, for the patience and courtesy with which you have listened to me, and I can assure you that I have only spoken as I have done because I am so jealous that, when responsible self-government is granted to the Provinces, as I believe it will be before long, the proceedings in this Council

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will be carried out in such a way as to redound to its dignity and to ensure the contentment of the people of this Presidency. I will conclude by tendering to you, Mr. President, and to the hon. Members of the Council, my most fervent good wishes for the work of this session and my earnest hope that it may not be long before I shall have the privilege of opening a Council which will be the first in this Presidency under provincial self-government."

The address over, His Excellency left the Council Chamber.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As it is now 11-20, we shall go on with Questions and Answers till 12-20."

III.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Depressed Classes

* 222 *Q.*—[Cancelled.]

Grant for education to depressed class Christians.

* 223 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one-third of the Labour grant for education has been assigned to depressed class Christians; and

(*b*) how the proportion of one-third was arrived at?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Emigration

Withholding of the passport to Mr. Gubil Sundaresan.

* 224 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the passport to Mr. Gubil Sundaresan, Journalist, Trichinopoly, to proceed to England was withheld by the Government; and

(*b*) if so, what were the reasons?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) His passport was cancelled for political reasons, which no longer hold good. A fresh passport has now been issued to him.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know what were the political reasons for which his passport was cancelled?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"The passport has since been given, and I do not think it is necessary to go into personal matters."

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General

Instructions regarding alleged breakdown of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

*225 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ever intimated to their subordinate authorities that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact has been broken; and

(b) whether any instructions were conveyed by the Government to district officers to consider the Congress as enemies of the Government?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" May I know, Sir, if the Government say that they have not given any instructions to the Police, whether they are aware of the recent happenings in Madura and one or two other places which justify the inference on the part of the people that the Government have been responsible for breaking the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in this province ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—" A number of questions have been asked on this subject, and we have given replies to them, and perhaps they will come up here to-morrow or the day after. They will show that the Pact has been observed in this province."

Alleged circular by the District Magistrate, Chittoor, for unfettered use of section 144, *Criminal Procedure Code, in cases of picketing.*

* 226 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Magistrate of Chittoor has asked the Sub-Magistrates in the Chittoor district, to use section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, freely in cases of picketing;

(*b*) whether he has instructed them, by circular or otherwise, to treat picketing by Congress people as a political offence to be crushed, whenever possible, by whatever means; and

(*c*) whether the District Superintendent of Police of Chittoor has been authorized by the District Magistrate to approach the Sub-Magistrates direct and get orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, against picketers?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) No.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" May I know if the Government are aware that the District Magistrate of Chittoor circularised to his subordinates that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact had been broken and that the Government officers were at liberty to deal with Congressmen as they pleased? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As I have just now said, the Government have already furnished answers to a number of questions on this subject, and I need not add anything to them."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I then ask Government what they mean by saying 'no' in answer to this question on paper, while an answer is promised to these questions later on?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"This is only a statement of fact."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in force in this province or not at present?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As hon. Members know, it is in force."

Government Press

Supersession of the claims of seniors in making promotions to the posts of Type Store-keeper and Overseer, Government Press.

* 227 *Q.*—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that in the matter of promotions to the posts of Type Store-keeper and Overseer in the Government Press, Mint Buildings, Madras, on Rs. 100—5—150 and Rs. 150—5—200, respectively, the claims of senior men were overlooked; if so, why; and

(*b*) what are the duties of the Type Store-keeper in the Government Press, Mint Buildings, and what is the reason for the great disparity in scales of pay between Mount Road man and Mint Buildings man, Rs. 30—2—60 and Rs. 100—5—150?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The duties of the type-store-keeper in the Government Press at Mint Buildings are

(1) to be in charge of the type-store and to do all duties connected with it,

(2) to issue unserviceable types, leads, etc., to the foundry and to examine, weigh and receive all types cast in the foundry,

(3) to be in charge of moulds, matrices and punches,

(4) to be in charge of the press and machine departments in the temporary absence of the overseer, and

(5) to be in charge of the library of books on technical subjects maintained in the press at Mint Buildings for the use of the employees.

The type-store work at Mount Road press is only about half of that in the press at Mint Buildings and the type-store-keeper at the Mount Road press has not to attend to the duties mentioned in items (2) to (5) above. The difference in pay referred to is thus accounted for by the difference in work and responsibility of the two posts.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" May I know whether Government will be pleased to call for information in regard to clause (*a*) of the question? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " There is no necessity to call for the information. If a Government servant has been superseded, he has always got the right of appeal."

Duties of the Publication Assistant, Government Press.

* 228 *Q.*—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the duties of the Publication Assistant on Rs. 200—10—250 in the Government Press, Madras; and

(*b*) what are the duties of the Head Clerk on Rs. 125—5—175?

A.—(*a*) The Publication Assistant is practically a Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Government Press, on non-technical matters. He relieves the Superintendent of much of his routine work and exercises a general supervision over the office of the Superintendent, Government Press.

(*b*) The head clerk is in immediate charge of correspondence and accounts relating to the Government Press.

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" Is it a fact that the Superintendent, Government Press, has also got two Deputy Superintendents to assist him? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " I suppose so."

Mr. C. BASU DEV:—" If so, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of abolishing the post of Publication Assistant as a measure of retrenchment? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " That does not arise."

Motor Vehicles Act

Qualifications of Bus Inspectors.

* 229 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the qualifications prescribed for the holders of the office of Bus Inspectors;

(*b*) the number of Bus Inspectors already appointed in the Presidency and how many out of them are qualified; and

(*c*) the districts for which the appointments have yet to be made?

A.—(*a*) No qualifications have been prescribed.

(*b*) Twenty Inspectors of Motor Vehicles have been appointed for twenty-one districts.

(*c*) Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntur, Kurnool and Madras City.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what the considerations are which are kept in view in making these appointments ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Experience and practical knowledge."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know who makes these appointments? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The District Magistrates. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is not the case that men who are unfit for any such work are appointed for the post ? "

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the Government will be pleased to appoint in future only men with experience of motor-driving ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The question will be considered, Sir. As hon. Members know, we have appointed a Committee to examine the rules in connexion with the working of the Motor Vehicles Act. When that Committee meets, this will be one of the questions to be considered. "

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether at least hereafter the Government will prescribe the qualifications for the post, so that there will be no room for appointing unqualified men ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As I said just now, that point will be considered by the Committee. "

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether the Bus Inspector appointed for Nellore had any technical qualifications ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question. "

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" I had some months back put an interpellation regarding the appointment made by the District Magistrate, Nellore, and the Government then replied that they were awaiting a report from the District Magistrate. May I know whether the report has been received ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If I remember aright, the report has come. "

Mr. V. P. NARAYANAN NAMBIYAR :—" May I know whether the report shows that the man appointed possesses the requisite qualifications and experience ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I do not remember the details. If the hon. Member tables a question, I shall give details. "

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether one or two persons who have held these posts have absolutely no qualifications but have been debarred and disqualified by the college and other educational institutions ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I have no information. "

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—" May I know whether it is a fact that in Tinnevelly the appointments were made without even an advertisement calling for applications for the post ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Notice, Sir. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I know whether in the City of Madras not only the types of vehicles should be licensed with the particular driver of each vehicle, but also each number of the type is also required to be licensed with the driver's licence ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I am not aware of it. I shall enquire."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know if the Government have got a list of motor vehicles in regard to which licences are sought ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The Government have not got it. I think the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police have got such lists. "

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—" May I know if the Government are aware of the extent of the hardship that this order involves on the poor drivers of motor buses and motor cars with regard to the fulfilment of this condition ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I am prepared to consider the suggestion, Sir. "

Driving licence for motor bus drivers.

* 230 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state why motor drivers are required to obtain complementary licence for driving every make of motor bus?

A.—In order to prevent them from driving buses with whose mechanism they are unfamiliar.

Closure of the Museum road for bus traffic.

* 231 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. SRESHTA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the reasons for not permitting buses to run along the Museum road?

A.—The Commissioner of Police has reported that buses can be allowed to use the Pantheon road up to the Museum and the Victoria Technical Institute, but not beyond the Anderson bridge. The area beyond the bridge is entirely residential and the persons living there do not need buses. The proper route for buses bound for Nungambakkam is along the Spur Tank road which they are now using.

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Police

Withdrawal by the District Magistrate, Coimbatore, of all criminal cases against the caste people of Singanallur.

* 232 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the District Magistrate of Coimbatore has ordered the withdrawal of all criminal cases against the caste people who rioted and assaulted the Adi-Dravidas in Singanallur in July 1930;

(*b*) what are the reasons that prompted him to adopt such a course;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of this House the reports that were received by the Government from the District Magistrate from July last in this connexion; and

(*d*) why the criminal cases were withdrawn after nine months of such assaults?

A.—(*a*) The District Magistrate has ordered the withdrawal of the criminal cases against both caste-Hindus and Adi-Dravidas.

(*b*) & (*d*) The cases were exacerbating feeling rather than allaying it and were withdrawn in the interests of both parties, who were agreeable to a compromise, and in the hope of promoting a lasting settlement between them.

The cases were not disposed of earlier owing to petitions being presented first by the accused in one case for the withdrawal of the cases (which could not, however, then be accepted because the request for withdrawal did not come from both sides) and later for the transfer of the cases under section 526 (8), Criminal Procedure Code.

(*c*) The Government consider this to be unnecessary.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" In answer to clause (*d*), it is stated that they were agreeable to a compromise. May I know whether there is anything in writing from the Adi-Dravidas asking for a compromise ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" I do not think it is necessary that it should be in writing. "

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" May I know from the hon. the Home Member whether before now the District Magistrate attempted to bring about a compromise between the parties ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" The Government have got the information that a compromise has been effected. "

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" May I know the terms of the compromise ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" Notice, Sir. "

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Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Has a lasting settlement been arrived at ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " That is my information, Sir. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Has the Government been informed that a settlement has been arrived at in regard to the difficulties that arose in the matter ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " That is my information. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Is the hon. Member aware that the compensation that was promised to the Adi-Dravidas has not been paid ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " I am not aware of it. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Is it not a fact that there are some cases pending in the civil courts against the Adi-Dravidas ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " The Government are not aware of it. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" Why will not the Government make enquiries when the matter is brought to their notice that a settlement is not yet effected ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " Because there was an end of the trouble. If the hon. Member thinks otherwise and wants more facts, I shall be prepared to enquire. "

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know from the Government what makes them say that it is unnecessary to proceed with the cases ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:— " Because they have been settled by a compromise. "

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" May I inform the hon. the Home Member that there was no compromise so far as Adi-Dravidas were concerned ? "

Alleged Hindu-Muslim clash in Vellore in July 1931.

* 233 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there was a clash between the Hindu processionists and the Muhammadan processionists on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th July 1931 at Vellore;

(*b*) what was the cause of the trouble and how did it develop;

(*c*) whether the scene of action was very near the police station;

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(*d*) why the police did not control the situation sooner than they did; and

(*e*) what steps the Government propose to take to avert such clashes between the communities in future?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A Hindu-Muslim clash occurred at Vellore on the night of July 28th. The cause of the trouble appears to have been the unexpected meeting of a Hindu procession, on its way to hold a meeting at which certain Congressmen were expected to speak, and a Muhammadan procession in honour of the Prophet's birthday which, however, has not been conducted in recent years and was organized this year without previous notice of any kind. Small parties of each community armed with sticks assaulted each other in various streets of the town, but no one was seriously injured. The Government have no information as to the distances of these scenes of assault from the Police station. The situation was speedily brought under control under the personal direction of the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police.

(*d*) The question is based on a misapprehension. The police acted with great promptitude and but for their prompt action the affair would probably have taken a much more serious turn.

(*e*) The Government feel that, generally speaking, responsible leaders on both sides can do more to promote feelings of goodwill between the two communities than can the Government. So far as actual clashes are concerned, the local authorities are always prepared to take any preventive action open to them by law if the necessity for it arises. In the present instance, the clash was so unexpected that preventive action was out of the question.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*e*) that the clash was so unexpected that preventive action was out of the question, may I know why the Police did not interfere but were merely looking on?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"They have promptly put down the trouble."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—"The answer to clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) gives the cause of the trouble, and that shows that members of the two communities were armed with sticks and prepared to come to a clash. So the Police must have been aware of it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"When the Police found that both the parties came out for a clash, they entered on the scene."

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—"Is it not a fact that Hindu-Muslim relations were much strained there long before?"

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The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I do not know."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Are not the Government aware that on the Muharram occasion previously, there was some bundobust and expected trouble was prevented?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"There was some trouble then, but everything was settled soon after."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the Government are aware that similar Hindu-Muslim disturbances are looming in the horizon in Kilakarai in the Tinnevelly district and what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"The question does not arise."

Alleged injury caused to an old woman by Mr. H. G. Furness while driving his motor car.

11-30 a.m. * 234-A *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the police have enquired into the case of severe injuries caused to an old woman at about 12 noon on 11th July 1931 by Mr. H. G. Furness, Principal of the Police Training School, Vellore, while driving his motor car; and

(*b*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether information will be called for in this case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"I do not think any useful purpose will be served; if the hon. Member is very particular, I shall call for information."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"Thank you, Sir; we do want it."

Non-observance of public holidays by the Principal, Police Training School, Vellore.

* 234-B *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether public holidays including penultimate Saturdays are not given effect to as such by the Principal of the Police Training School at Vellore; and

(*b*) on how many such holidays during the last six months the Principal held parades and classes?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"I want to know whether he does not want to call for information. Will he call for the information now?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
"Yes."

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Opening of golf link by the Principal, Police Training School, Vellore.

* 234-C *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Principal of the Police Training School, Vellore, has opened a golf link; and

(*b*) whether the Principal is employing the Plan-Drawing Instructor of the school and a large number of recruit constables every day to clear and keep the golf links?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether the Government will again call for information in this case?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"The question will be considered."

Sub-Inspectors selected for training at the Police Training School, Vellore.

* 235 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police who were selected and sent to the Provincial Police Training School, Vellore, in October and the number out of them who resigned before December during each of the four years 1926—1929, together with the reasons therefor, if available?

A.—The appended statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"It is said that there were two persons who resigned in 1927. May I know whether it is due to ill-treatment?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"I do not think so."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"Will the hon. the Home Member ascertain about it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:—"No, Sir."

Staff employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

* 236 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the staff employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and to state the number of hands employed therein from among Andhras and from the other principal linguistic areas?

A.—The appended statement [b] is placed on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 136 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix II on page 136 infra.

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Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know with reference to the statement in Appendix II, how many candidates from the Andhra Desa have applied for these posts ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " No information. "

Saada

Stationery

Purchase of khaki drill.

* 237 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Superintendent of Stationery called for quotations recently for the supply of 7,000 yards of khaki drill from manufacturing firms in the Presidency;

(*b*) if so, which are the firms from which quotations were received and what was the price quoted by them; and

(*c*) at what price did the Superintendent finally book the order and with whom?

A.—(*a*) Quotations were invited by the Superintendent of Stationery for the supply of 5,200 yards only of khaki drill.

(*b*) The tenders received were confidential and Government regret they cannot see their way to divulge the contents.

(*c*) The order was booked at the rate of As. 7-9 per yard with the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed :—" May I know whether it is a fact or not that Messrs. Binny & Co. tendered for far cheaper price than the price at which the Stationery Superintendent accepted the goods from the Central Jail ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " Notice. "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Why should the Government treat the tenders as confidential ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " Because some of the firms in order to get the patronage of Government give them special cheap rates and it will not be fair to disclose them. "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" When a rate thus tendered was cheaper, why should they not accept it ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— " All those things were considered before coming to a decision. "

Mr. Yakub Hasan :—" Is there anything wrong in disclosing their names ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur :— "If notice is given, I shall consider the suggestion."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I repeat the question why, if certain rates were cheaper, the Government should not accept them ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Because the Coimbatore Jail is a Government institution to which we must give preference. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" When the rates were cheaper, why should not the contract be given to a private individual ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Because the Coimbatore Jail belongs to Government. "

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know whether there are many offers which are lower than the rate that has been thus accepted by Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I do not think so.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur :—" None at all ? "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" May I know whether it is not a rule laid down by Government that, when two tenders give the same price, then only the Government institute should be given preference and not otherwise? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " The position is quite different here."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" By how much was the rate accepted more than the cheapest rate ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " Notice. "

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED :—" I should like to know from the hon. the Home Member whether it is not laid down by Government that when same rates are offered for a certain article by different tenders, the Government Jail or other industrial institution should be preferred and not otherwise ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " There is no such definite rule. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it suggested that private firms should not compete with Government institutions, like the Central Jail ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " This is all for purposes of Government supply. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it the policy of Government to kill private enterprise ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " We do not want to kill private enterprise; we want to encourage our own articles. "

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Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know whether the rate accepted here was equivalent to the lowest tender or a little more or less ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— "Perhaps it was a little more. As I have stated the principle is to encourage our own institutes. "

Mr. F. E. James:—" I should like to know from the hon. the Home Member whether all things being equal it is the general policy of the Government to give preference to quotations from Government enterprises over quotations from private enterprises ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " We must try to encourage our own institution as far as possible. But we do not want in any way to discourage private enterprise."

Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur:—" How can both these things be reconciled ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " In this case it is our own institution which we want to encourage. "

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know whether tenders, even after they are opened, remain confidential? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " They are confidential. "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" Are not the rates known to the other tenderers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " I do not know. "

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" Under what rule or law tenders, even after they are opened, are considered confidential ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " As I have already said, the reason why I refuse to disclose them is that in order to get Government patronage some firms might have quoted special rates, and it will not be fair to them to publish them. "

Mr. F. E. James:—" In view of the answer given by the hon. the Home Member, I should like to ask a further question: in view of the fact that the normal way of encouraging a private enterprise is to accept tenders from them when they are reasonably low, should not Government allow fair play to such enterprises when they come in competition with Government quotations ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur:— " Four years ago, I myself when I was in charge of the Jails, passed an order to that effect. In this case there are special reasons for accepting this contract. "

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Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" What are those special reasons ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—" We want to encourage our own industry. "

Cinchona

Estimate for opening the Cinchona plantation in the Anamalais.

* 238 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total estimate for opening the cinchona plantations on the Anamalais and how many acres were opened in 1928, 1929 and 1930 and when the first year's planting will come to bearing;

(*b*) what is the failure in the above year's plantings;

(*c*) what remedies were taken to arrest the spread of ' die back ' pest in the plantations and nurseries;

(*d*) whether there are proposals before the Government to stop further plantations of cinchona on the Anamalais;

(*e*) whether the hon. Member has ever visited these plantations both in the Anamalais and Nilgiris;

(*f*) what are the facts ascertained by the Government regarding the future usefulness of the plantations; and

(*g*) what was the estimated damage to the plantations during the heavy rains in October-November 1929 and in 1930?

A.—(*a*) The total estimate under the sanctioned scheme for the first ten years working is just under 15 lakhs. Recently, however, estimates modifying the scheme have been submitted and are under consideration. They involve an expenditure of Rs. $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs from 1925 to 1938.

The area planted in the past three years is as follows:—

1928	230 acres.
1929	6 ,,
1930	180 ,,

The first year's planting is now yielding a small amount of bark but it is hoped it will increase rapidly hereafter.

(*b*) By the end of this planting season the position will be as follows:—

1928	Nil.
1929	Nil.
1930	About 10 acres.

(*c*) Extensive spraying is now adopted both in the planted areas and in the nurseries. Continuous rain which amounts to 76 inches in one month is a contributory cause of ' die back ' but draining, as far as funds permit, is being done.

(*d*) Government have under consideration a revised scheme limiting the acreage to be planted.

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(*e*) He has not visited the Anamalais plantations, but has seen portions of the Nilgiris plantations.

(*f*) Considerable progress has been made and the Government have reason to look to the Anamalais plantation to supply the higher grade bark required for the quinine factory.

(*g*) No material damage was done to the plantation in the periods referred to.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" It is observed that after this year's planting, the failure in 1928–29 clearings will be 'Nil'. May I know what acreage the Government propose to plant this year to bring the figure to 'Nil'?

The hon Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" That is under consideration."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member as to the total acreage which is not under cultivation and which is reserved for this purpose only?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Notice."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I ask, Sir, the Government's policy in extending the cinchona plantations? Is it with a view to getting all the necessary supply locally without importing anything from outside?"

The hon Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" That is the ambition of the Government."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know if Government will be able to meet the whole demand here and also export some quantity to outside places, such as Bombay?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" It is too early to say anything about that."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" With reference to the answer to clause (*d*), may I know when the revised scheme will be ready for publication?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am not able to say when it will be ready."

Civil Justice

Direct recruitment of District Judges.

* 239 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many posts of the cadre of the District Judges are available by way of direct recruitment from the Bar;

(*b*) when was this system introduced, and how many gentlemen were recruited so far after its introduction and from which linguistic areas;

(*c*) of these so recruited, who are the gentlemen now in service and to which linguistic areas do they belong;

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(*d*) to which linguistic areas do the District Judges promoted from the Provincial Judicial Service belong;

(*e*) what was the total number of Subordinate Judges working on the 1st April 1931; and to which linguistic areas do they belong; and

(*f*) what is the total number of District Munsifs working on the 1st April 1931 and how many of these belong to 'Andhra Desa'?

A.—(*a*) Five.

(*b*) The decision to try the experiment of appointing District Judges direct from the Bar was announced by the Government of India in December 1920, and since then five such appointments have been made. Of these, one is from the Kanarese area, two from the Malayalam area and two others, who are Muhammadans, from the Tamil area of this Presidency.

(*c*) All the five officers are now in service: they are—

Names.	Linguistic area.
1. Mr. K. P. Lakshmana Rao	Kanarese.
2. ,, K. Sankara Menon	Malayalam.
3. ,, A. V. Govinda Menon	Do.
4. ,, Mir Zynuddin	Tamil.
5. ,, Mir Amiruddin	Do.

(*d*) Two to the Kanarese area, two to the Tamil area, and one to the Telugu area.

(*e*) Sixty distributed as shown below:—

Tamil area	30
Telugu area	12
Malayalam area	14
Kanarese area	4

(*f*) One hundred and sixty-five, of whom 50 belong to Andhra Desa.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—"With reference to the answer to (*a*), do the Government recognize that injustice is being done to the Telugu speaking population of the Presidency? If so, will they take the earliest opportunity to remedy the same?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"With reference to the first part of the question I do not grant that there has been any injustice done; with reference to the second, the valuable suggestion of my hon. Friend will be considered when the next vacancy arises."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"The Government say that they have appointed two Mussalmans direct from the Bar as District Judges. May I know who these gentlemen are?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I would refer my hon. Friend to the printed answer. The names are given there."

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Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"I want to know whether they have been appointed directly from the Bar, and whether they had not been in service before."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"They are regarded as members of the Bar for purposes of this appointment."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"What are the names of the districts from which the two Muhammadan gentlemen come?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I do not know the districts from which they come."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"May I know if they do not belong to Madras and if Madras is included in the Andhra Desa or in Tamil Nadu?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"As far as I am aware, it is included in the Tamil area."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"May I know on what grounds does the hon. the Law Member think that Madras is included in the Tamil area?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Because the major portion of the people of Madras according to my information speak Tamil, and not Telugu."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"May I submit it is an incorrect information?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I thank you for the correction."

Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"Is the hon. Member aware that a resolution was recently passed that Madras should be the capital of the Andhra Desa?"

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"According to the recent Census Report the number of Andhras and Tamils are equal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I thank you for the information."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that one of the District Judges was a permanent Deputy Registrar of the High Court when he was recruited as District Judge?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I do not know that personally. If my hon. Friend says so, I shall accept it."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to exclude these people, both of them (both the Mussalmans) from being considered as directly recruited from the Bar?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I cannot do it."

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether Bellary is considered to be Kanarese or Telugu area ?"

Filling up of vacancies in the posts of District Judges and District Munsifs.

* 240 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why two posts of District Judges were kept vacant from July 1930 and December 1930 till last month and why five posts of Subordinate Judges and 15 posts of District Munsifs are still kept vacant?

A.—The two vacancies in the posts of District and Sessions Judges which arose on 19th July 1930 and 15th December 1930 were not kept vacant until June 1931 as suggested but were filled up permanently with retrospective effect from the date on which the vacancies arose. Orders filling up the vacancies were not issued until June 1931 because for various reasons it was not possible to arrive at a decision earlier.

The question of filling up the vacancies in the five posts of Subordinate Judges which had necessarily to wait for the orders on the confirmation of District Judges is now under the consideration of the Government.

The vacancies in the posts of District Munsifs are filled up by the High Court. The Government have no information on this point.

Proposal for the abolition of the District Munsif's Court at Cheyyar, North Arcot.

* 241 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. ARASU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal now before the Government to abolish the District Munsif's Court at Cheyyar (North Arcot district)?

A.—No.

Electricity

Charges made by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for the supply of electricity to the public and the Government.

* 242 *Q.*—Rao Sahib C. JAYARAM NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have permitted the Madras Electric Supply Corporation to charge 5 annas per unit for supplying electric current to the public, whereas they are now getting the same at 3 annas per unit in regard to the supply of the electric current to their buildings;

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(b) when this arrangement was made between the Company and the Government;

(c) what is the cost per unit incurred by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation; and

(d) what will be the cost as estimated by the Government Experts when the supply is to be made from the Pykara Electric Supply Scheme?

A.—(a) The rate per unit for lights and fans on a combined circuit is 5 annas for the general public, but large consumers are charged on a sliding scale according to the amount of power used. The Government pay a fixed rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas per unit.

(b) With effect from 1st January 1930.

(c) The working cost (i.e., excluding capital charges) per unit in 1930 was 1·249 annas.

(d) It is not anticipated that power will be supplied to Madras from Pykara but it is estimated that when the Mettur Hydro-Electric Project is completed power could be transmitted and sold in bulk to large consumers such as the Madras Electric Supply Corporation at an approximate average cost of 0·55 anna per unit.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether it is not a fact that the Madras Electric Supply Corporation is collecting and holding, without paying interest, large sums as deposit from consumers?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Notice."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether it is not a fact that all the articles required for electric work have become far cheaper and have come to pre-war level and whether the Government do not consider it desirable that the rates should be decreased?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"My friend's conclusion depends on the accuracy of his premises; I am not aware of the accuracy of his premises."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"What was the rate charged to Government before 1930?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I want notice."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to call from the firms which are dealing in electrical installations and goods, the present prices of goods and articles which will furnish him the premises which in turn will lead to the reduction of the present rates?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"If the Government will find it necessary, they will call for the information."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the hon. Member is aware that large consumers of electricity, including the Corporation of Madras, have complained that the rate is very high? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am not aware of it. "

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—" May I know whether the Madras Electric Supply Corporation is a consumer or supplier ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I believe it is both. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" Is not the hon. the Law Member aware that a representation has been made by the Corporation of Madras about the increased rates ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" I am not aware of it."

Staff recruited for the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme.

* 243 *Q.*—Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of engineers, assistant engineers and accountants recruited in connexion with the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme and what are their special technical qualifications and their respective salaries, local and leave allowances;

(*b*) whether these posts were advertised in India; if so, in what all newspapers and how many times; and

(*c*) the number of applications received.

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] is attached.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The question does not arise.

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" With reference to (*b*), may I know whether there is any special reason for not advertising for these posts ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Because the Hydro-Electric Chief Engineer called for applications from both officials and non-officials throughout India and interviewed many of the applicants who had sent in their applications. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" By advertisement will they not get applications ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" Not of the required type. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—" In what other way will applications be called for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" By correspondence with officers in the Presidency."

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 137 infra.

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Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" That is to say, only those recommended by certain officers are considered ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" That depends on the discretion of the Chief Engineer of the Hydro-Electric Department. "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" If, in addition to the recommendations of officers, advertisement also is made, will it not result in securing more suitable men? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Not likely. "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" Why were not applications invited ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Because it was not thought necessary. "

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—" Why not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I have already answered that question. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Who fixes the pay of these posts ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Government."

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Do the Government think Rs. 400 and 500 are necessary as initial pay ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Yes. "

Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar:—" Cannot Government get cheaper men by advertisement ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I have answered that question. "

Forests

Appointment of the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests.

11-45 a.m. * 244 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) why the appointment of Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests is being made from the ranks of Deputy Conservators of Forests and not Deputy Collectors as before; and

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Chief Conservator of Forests has been objecting to the appointment of Indian officers to the post and if so, what is his objection?

A.—(*a*) Because an officer of the department with some years of District experience is found more useful as a Personal Assistant than a Deputy Collector.

(*b*) No.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that, by appointing a Deputy Conservator to be the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests, they are incurring a higher cost than they would have incurred if they had appointed a Deputy Collector ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" The Government are decidedly of opinion that an officer of the department will make a far more efficient Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator than a Deputy Collector who knows nothing about the working of the department. "

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur :—" Am I to understand that the Government knew it only now ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" The Government learned this by experience. The first Personal Assistant was a Deputy Collector and, after the experience which the Government had, they adopted the present course."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know whether the whole staff of the Conservator's Office is manned by non-forest service men ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

Deputation and retirement of Mr. J. W. K. Wernham, late of the Indian Forest Service.

* 245 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the actual cost of deputation of Mr. J. W. K. Wernham, late of the Indian Forest Service of this Presidency;

(*b*) on his return from the deputation, whether he was able to do anything for the department as a result of the experience gained by him abroad;

(*c*) when he was deputed and when he retired on proportionate pension;

(*d*) when he applied for retirement, whether the Government did not ask him to refund the cost of his deputation; if not, why not;

(*e*) with reference to the deputation of two forest rangers to the Phillippines some time back, when they were deputed and what the cost of the deputation for each was;

(*f*) whether at the time of the deputation there was a specially appointed Logging Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,500 and if so, why these rangers were deputed to the Phillippines for training in logging;

(*g*) what are these officers now doing; and

(*h*) who was responsible for their deputation?

A.—(*a*) The cost of the deputation was Rs. 25,384.

(*b*) On his return from the deputation, Mr. J. W. K. Wernham served as the Forest Utilization Officer in which post the experience gained in America was useful to him.

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(*c*) He went on deputation on 17th July 1924. He retired from service with effect from 2nd January 1931.

(*d*) No. The Government did not consider the question.

(*e*) The Rangers were deputed to the Phillippines on 5th September 1928. The cost of the deputation of the officers was Rs. 3,536-5-10 each.

(*f*) Yes. It was considered desirable that Indians should be given opportunities for training in these subjects so that in course of time they might be able to assume charge of works which were entrusted to officers on special contracts. The training which could be had under the Logging Engineer in Madras who had then only a restricted programme of work was considered insufficient and these officers were deputed so that they might gain broad experience in all methods of extraction and conversion of timber which could be had only in the Phillippines which had successfully adopted the largest hardwood lumbering industry in the world under conditions similar to Madras.

(*g*) One of the Rangers is in charge of Valparai sleeper project in the South Coimbatore division and the other is under the Forest Engineer in charge of the Nilambur bridge and road works.

(*h*) The Government sanctioned the deputation on the recommendation of the Chief Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" May I know the sort of work which this Logging Engineer who has been paid Rs. 1,500 per month has been doing all these years? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" He was engaged in collecting data for mapping and cruising."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" Have the Government any report of his work? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Yes."

Mr. Adbul Hameed Khan:—" Will they be pleased to place it on the table of the House? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I shall consider the suggestion."

Proposed abolition of the Utilization Branch of the Forest Department.

* 246 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the question of abolishing the Utilization Branch of the Forest Department and with what result and for what reasons?

A.—The question has not been considered.

Duties of the Forest Research Officer.

* 247 *Q*.—Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the duties of the Forest Research Officer;

(*b*) when this appointment was created; whether the Government will be pleased to state exactly what results have been achieved by this officer and how it has been utilized to the benefit of the department and the people at large;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that nothing by way of timber research has been taken up by this officer, particularly researches in seasoning and the economic conversion and utilization of timber; and

(*d*) whether the Government are aware of the reasons why we are importing into this Presidency nearly 80 lakhs worth of Burma teak while practically no Malabar teak has found favour in the Madras market; and if so, what?

A.—(*a*) The duties of the Forest Research Officer are to study the sylviculture of the deciduous, semi-evergreen and evergreen forests of the West Coast with a view

(1) to the regeneration of the most valuable commercial species in the most economical manner; and

(2) to the subsequent treatment of the crop in accordance with the sylvicultural requirements of the several species.

In addition he is also to advise District Forest Officers on regeneration and sylvicultural experiments carried by them in their divisions.

(*b*) The appointment of Sylviculturist for Madras was created in 1918. For results, a reference is invited to the "Report on Sylvicultural Research in the Madras Presidency" which is issued annually as a printed publication. The results achieved are utilized when carrying out various sylvicultural operations and, notably when drawing up sylvicultural prescriptions during the preparation of working plans. The department and the people at large will reap the benefit which will result to the crops of the future as a result of their improved formation and treatment.

(*c*) Yes. One of the best Forest Research Institutes in the world exists at Dehra Dun for the express purpose of carrying out research relating to timber in all its aspects.

(*d*) Large quantities of Burma teak are imported into Madras because the Presidency produces insufficient high grade logs to meet the demand. At present selling rates, Malabar teak in the round would cost at Madras as much as Burma teak in squares.

Burma teak is easier to work than Madras teak and is preferred by the East Coast carpenters for this reason.

There is also ample demand outside Madras City for all the high grade logs produced in the Presidency and hence there is little point in developing a market for Malabar teak in Madras City.

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Forest range offices in North Arcot and Salem districts.

* 248 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many forest range offices there are in each of the North Arcot and Salem districts;

(*b*) in which of those ranges expenditure is greater than that of the income from the range; and

(*c*) what is the total income and expenditure respectively from Krishnagiri range of the Salem district?

A.—(*a*) North Arcot 8
Salem 13

(*b*) Namakkal Range of the Salem district.

(*c*) Income Rs. 17,089 } in the year **1930–31.**
Expenditure ... ,, 5,485 }

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member to state whether there is any proposal to abolish such ranges as are not self-supporting?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"Why?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Because there is no need."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR:—"If they are not self-supporting?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Money is not the only consideration."

Classification of areas by the Forest department.

* 249 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the classification of areas in the forest is now done by the Forest department alone without consultation with any local body or panchayat?

A.—The general classification of forests into provincial and local or ryots' forests was completed by 1927 and in making that classification local opinion was consulted. Subsequent transfers from provincial to local were, however, made only in consultation with local forest officers. But in the case of some transfers from local to provincial, the panchayats also have been consulted.

Consultation of forest panchayats in allotting coupes for cutting fuel.

* 250 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether in allotting blocks or coupes for cutting fuel the forest panchayats are not consulted?

A.—The Forest Panchayats are not consulted in the allotment of blocks or coupes in the reserves under the control of the Forest Department and in the allotment of major coupes in the Panchayat Forests. But in cases where small fuel coupes are worked in the Panchayat Forests, the scheme is drawn up after consulting the panchayats which are to work them.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" May I know what the difficulty is in consulting forest panchayats in regard to the major coupes? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" With reference to major coupes, working plans were already adopted and they are being worked even now."

Prisons

Release of Mappilla prisoners.

* 251 *Q.*—Mr. Yakub Hasan: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Mappillas imprisoned or confined in connexion with the Malabar Rebellion of 1921 have been released since 1st January 1931;

(*b*) how many are still (1) in the Andamans and (2) in other jails;

(*c*) what period still remains to be served by these prisoners; and

(*d*) in view of the promise made by the hon. the Law Member on the floor of the House in March last, what decision the Government have arrived at in the matter of the release of the remaining Mappilla prisoners?

A.—(*a*) Two hundred and sixty-four prisoners including 226 from the Andamans were released from the 1st January 1931 to the 14th August 1931. Four State prisoners have also been released since 1st January 1931.

(*b*) The figures as on the 14th August 1931 are—

(1) 557.

(2) 1,489.

(*c*) Varying periods between a year and a half and 26 years, not taking remissions and premature releases into account.

(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the press communiquè [a], dated the 24th October 1931, a copy of which is placed on the table.

Mr. Yakub Hasan:—" Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to give, with reference to this communiquè, a rough idea at least of the number of those who have been guilty of more heinous offences."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" I am not able to give exact information, but, as far as I can say, I suppose roughly it will be about 150 or so. My friend should not take my answer as being accurate. I am only speaking from memory."

[a] Printed as Appendix III-A at page 138 infra.

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know the reason why the Government took such a long time to issue this communiqué? They gave a promise to this House to this effect in March last?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, on the contrary, I think that there has been no delay. It has been possible to take this action so soon only on account of the fact that this question has always been engaging the attention of the Government."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Have the personal histories of these persons been considered by the Government and have they come to any conclusion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The Government have come to the conclusion that such of them as may be released without danger to society should be released."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government have not decided to close down the Alipuram jail?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is the intention of the Government to close it, if they can, by the end of the current official year."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"If the Government have come to a conclusion regarding the individuals who will not be a danger to society if they are released, the time taken by them is justifiable. But have they come to any conclusion as regards the individuals to be released? The communiqué says it is left to the discretion of the District Magistrate?"

Diwan Bahadur M. GOPALASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the communiqué says that these prisoners will be released in batches. May I ask the hon. the Law Member to state what the number, in practice, which each of these batches will consist of?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not possible to say that now."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Do I understand the hon. the Law Member to say that out of the 2,400 odd prisoners, about 150 will be retained and the rest will be released?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"As I told my hon. Friend, that is my impression."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Under the communiquè issued, is it not left to the discretion of the District Magistrate to decide upon the persons to be released?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is left to the discretion of the Government who have to base their conclusions upon the report of the District Magistrate."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir my question was based on the wording of the press communiqué which says: 'Orders have therefore

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issued to the District Magistrate to arrange for the release of persons still under detention excepting those convicted of more henious offences . . .' It is not left to the discretion of the District Magistrate, according to the communiqué?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, it is not."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"In the communiqué the Government say: '. . . in view of the present conditions in Malabar and the continued peaceful conduct of the Mappilla population . . .' On these grounds the Government have decided to release these prisoners. May I know how the Government justify the exclusion of a certain class of prisoners when their premise establishes the fact that conditions have become normal?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Conditions really are normal. But these dangerous persons may have it in their power to cause trouble even in normal conditions."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Does this communiquè apply to State prisoners, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I believe not, but I cannot say anything definitely about it now."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know if their cases have not been considered by the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Their cases have been considered and some of them have been already released."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"May I know whether the conditions in Malabar now are such as to enable State prisoners to be released?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The cases of State prisoners also will be considered."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I know why some are considered dangerous to society?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am afraid my hon. Friend is asking me to repeat my answer for the third time."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Have the Government considered the question of Mr. Narayana Menon in this connexion?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"No, not in this connexion."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR:—"Are they going to consider it now?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is premature to say that now."

B. POCKER SAHIB Bahadur:—"Is Mr. Narayana Menon more dangerous than all these 2,000 Mappillas, Sir?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is a matter of opinion."

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* 252 *Q.*—[Cancelled.]

Wool spinning plant of the Central Jail, Bellary.

* 253 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what was the cost of the first set of wool spinning plant installed in the Central Jail, Bellary;

(*b*) what is the cost of the new set of wool spinning plant recently purchased for the same jail;

(*c*) how does this price compare with the cost of the plant installed by the Department of Industries and what are the reasons for the variation, if any;

(*d*) to whom the work of erecting the newly received plant for the Central Jail, Bellary, was entrusted;

(*e*) what was the cost of the erection work; and

(*f*) whether any quotations were called for and whether any experts were requisitioned or consulted?

A.—(*a*) Rupees 7,573.

(*b*) About Rs. 6,685.

(*c*) The difference in price is due to the fact that the machines were supplied by different firms in different countries. The first one was supplied by Messrs. Josephys Erben and Company, Poland, and the second by Messrs. Redshaw and Company, England.

(*d*) The work of erection was done by the Superintendent and the workshop staff in the Jail.

(*e*) Rupees 60.

(*f*) The Director of Industries, Madras, informed the Superintendent of the Jail that Messrs. Brady and Company, the local Agents for Messrs. Redshaw Lister and Company who supplied the plant, might be requested to erect the machines. That firm reported that they had no mechanic available who could erect the plant. The work of erection was carried out by the Superintendent of the Jail.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know why the first set of wool-spinning plant was not purchased from the Company who supplied the second set? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Because the Government did not then know that the second set would be cheaper."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know why the Government ordered the first set from Poland instead of from England? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—" Notice."

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Economic Condition

Action taken by Government to mitigate the economic distress in the Presidency.

* 254-A *Q.*—Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table of the House summary reports of the Collectors of districts as to the economic distress prevailing from April 1930 to the present time;

(*b*) to state whether the Government have considered these reports with particular reference to the economic distress;

(*c*) if so, whether the Government have introduced or propose to introduce any measures to mitigate the distress;

(*d*) whether the Government have considered the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee and notes of members thereof;

(*e*) if so, what are the recommendations accepted by the Government;

(*f*) what are the reasons for rejecting others;

(*g*) whether the Government have taken any action in regard to the recommendations accepted by them; if so, what is the action taken so far;

(*h*) whether the situation has considerably worsened since the submission of the report;

(*i*) what is the percentage of collection of kist to the demand districtwar; and

(*j*) what is the number of coercive proceedings taken to collect the revenue last time as compared with the previous instalment?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member presumably refers to the weekly season reports, which are submitted by Collectors to the Board of Revenue and by the Board to the Government. An abstract of the reports is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* every week.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) & (*g*) A committee, of which the hon. Member was a member, was appointed specially to examine the effects of the general economic depression and to report whether any measures should be adopted by the Government to mitigate them, by arranging for the co-operative marketing of certain products, or otherwise. The Government have the Committee's report under their consideration and have already issued orders on certain of the recommendations contained in it. Attention is invited to the orders contained in G.O. No. 1111 (9-S.), Revenue, dated 21st May 1931, which has been placed at the disposal of the Press, and in G.O. No. 1079, P.H., dated 12th June 1931, a copy [a] of which is attached.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 138-139 infra.

(*f*) The Government have so far not rejected any recommendation of the committee.

(*h*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

(*i*) A statement[a] showing the percentage of collection of land revenue at the end of June 1931 is appended.

(*j*) The Government have not the information.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government have any idea of mitigating the distress in the districts?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"They are watching the trend of prices and will consider whether any special steps are necessary to take in consequence of the economic situation. It is not possible now to make any definite statement on the matter."

Action taken on the recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

* 254-B *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee which have been accepted by the Government and the areas in which they have been given effect to, and how?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*f*) of question No. 254-A.

Prices of certain food-grains and industrial crops.

* 255 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the prices of the important staple food-grains and industrial crops which form the wealth of the bulk of the population as shown below:—

Food-grains—	*Industrial crops*—
Rice and	Tobacco,
Ragi	Chillies and
	Jaggery

for faslis 1336 to 1340?

A.—*Rice and ragi.*—The hon. Member is referred to the supplement to Part II of the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, in which the prices of rice and ragi for each week and month are published.

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 138-139 infra.

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Chillies.—A copy [a] of a letter from the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, dated 15th July 1931, and its enclosure is attached.

Tobacco leaf and jaggery.—A statement [b] showing the wholesale prices of tobacco leaf and jaggery in Madras City for each fortnight of faslis 1336—1340 is attached.

Forest Panchayats

Protest against the enhancement of grazing fees in Forest Panchayats.

* 256 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the ryots of Kudligi in meeting assembled have sent a representation protesting against the enhancement of grazing fees in Forest Panchayats to 6 annas per cow unit and praying for the removal of the ban on grazing in panchayat areas during the months of May and June and if so, how the representation has been disposed of?

A.—The Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting of the ryots of the Kudligi taluk held in July last. One of the resolutions relates to the subject mentioned by the Honourable Member. No action was taken on the resolution itself, but the question of grazing fees is under enquiry in another connexion. Under paragraph 6 (*a*) (iii) of the Standing Order on Forest Panchayats the period of closure of forests to grazing is fixed in consultation with the panchayats.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"May I ask whether there was any consultation with the forest panchayats before the rates were enhanced? There is a feeling, Sir, that this enhancement works very hard."

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"I have have no information whether the enhancement works very hard."

Fees for grazing permits issued to the villagers of Gadiganur, Hospet taluk.

* 257 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the scale of fees at which the villagers of Gadiganur, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, have to take out licences for grazing their sheep and cattle in the panchayat forest and whether it differs from the scale in force in the neighbouring villages of Tornagal, Papinayakanahalli, and, if so, to what extent and why; and

(*b*) the number of cow units up to which the Gadiganur Forest Panchayat was allowed to issue permits in the previous years and the number to which they have been restricted now, and if the number has been reduced, why?

a Printed as Appendix V on pages 139-141 infra.

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A.—(*a*) The rate of grazing fees in force in the Gadiganur panchayat forest, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, was 4 annas per cow unit until 1st July 1931. With the consent of the Panchayat the rate was raised from 1st July 1931 to 6 annas, which is the departmental rate. The rate obtaining in the neighbouring panchayats of Tornagal and Papinayakanahalli is 4 annas per cow unit, the current agreements executed by these panchayats which provide for this rate remaining in force until 30th June 1933.

(*b*) Prior to 1st July 1930 the grazing limit was 2,000 units. It was reduced in 1930–31 to 1,680 with the consent of the panchayat in order to prevent over-grazing.

Irrigation

Repairs to the irrigation tanks in the Chingleput district.

* 258 *Q.*—Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total expenditure incurred by the Government on the repairs to the irrigation tanks in the Chingleput district during each of the last three years:

(i) in respect of those maintained by the Public Works Department,

(ii) in respect of those maintained by the Revenue Department;

(*b*) what is the total number of such tanks maintained by the Public Works Department in each of the taluks of the Chingleput district; and

(*c*) what amount has been allotted for the repair and maintenance of such tanks by the Public Works Department in 1931–32?

			RS.
A.—(*a*)	(i)	1928–29	44,335
		1929–30	57,630
		1930–31	57,811
	(ii)	1928–29	79,132
		1929–30	79,372
		1930–31	86,618

(*b*)	Madurantakam	92
	Conjeeveram	95
	Chingleput	106
	Saidapet	62
	Sreeperumbudur	60
	Tiruvallur	96
	Ponneri	105
	Total	616

(*c*) Rs. 1,46,340.

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Land Revenue

Impending increase in the land revenue of the Salem district.

* 259 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the land revenue of the Salem district is going to increase as a result of the re-survey and settlement now going on in the district;

(*b*) if so, by what percentage and from what year; and

(*c*) what is the basis on which the increase has been proposed?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government have not yet considered the matter. It may be mentioned that in view of the present financial stringency the resettlement of those portions of the district in which resettlement is due before 1934-35 has been postponed to that year. Meanwhile all survey and settlement operations in the district will be suspended.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know whether orders have been issued suspending the settlement operations in the district of Salem?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"I think orders have been issued; if not, they are on the point of being issued."

Public Service

Eligibility of Government servants to carry on private trade.

* 260 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is not a fact that people in Government service are not allowed to carry on private trade or to be engaged in any calling even akin to the nature of the work that they do for the Government as a source of supplemental income;

(*b*) whether there is any department of Government service in which this rule is suspended; and

(*c*) if so, what are the special reasons for which this rule has been suspended in those cases?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to rule 15 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules (extract [a] attached).

(*b*) & (*c*) The rule is applicable to all departments of Government. In the Medical Department, however, executive medical officers are, subject to certain exceptions, permitted to afford professional assistance to persons unconnected with the Government service and to accept remuneration therefor, provided that their departmental duties are not thereby neglected. The reason for this exception to the general rule is explained in the answer to question No. 21 given on 3rd August 1931.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on page 142 infra.

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" With reference to the answers to clauses (b) and (c) of the question, may I ask the hon. the Revenue Member whether the Government realize that this privilege undermines the morale of the service?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—" I think the hon. Member should address his question to the hon. Minister in charge of the department."

Appointment of Rao Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao as the Law Secretary to Government.

* 261 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any principles or rules that guide the Government in the selection and in the appointment of Law Secretary to Government;

(b) whether the same principles also apply in selecting and appointing persons to acting vacancies;

(c) whether the selection of Rao Bahadur V. N. Viswanatha Rao satisfies those conditions;

(d) whether the Government intend appointing Rao Bahadur Viswanatha Rao permanently to the Law Secretary's post;

(e) whether his probationary period as a Deputy Collector had to be extended for an unusually long period before he could be confirmed as a Deputy Collector and if so, why; and

(f) whether it is a fact that even after the said confirmation, Mr. Viswanatha Rao was posted to less onerous duties, and if so, for what reasons?

A.—(a) & (b) There are no special principles or rules governing the selection of officers for appointment as Secretary to Government in the Law Department except that the appointment can be held only by a member of the Indian Civil Service or by a member of the Madras Civil Service holding or selected to hold a 'listed' post in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service. The same principle is followed in the selection of persons for appointment to acting vacancies.

(c) Yes.

(d) A Secretary ordinarily holds his appointment as such for a period of three years if he does not proceed on leave but Rao Bahadur Viswanatha Rao is at present holding post of Law Secretary subject to the lien of Rai Bahadur U. Rama Rao who has been deputed to the Legislative Assembly but has not yet completed his term of three years as Law Secretary.

(e) The probationary period was extended by about a year to enable him to undergo the training in settlement work and to pass the Survey and Settlement Test. This training and test had not been prescribed at the time of his appointment as Probationary Deputy Collector.

(f) The answer is in the negative. A list of the appointments held by Mr. Viswanatha Rao will be found in the History of Services of Gazetted Officers.

Lower Division clerks promoted to the Upper Division in the Secretariat.

* 262-A *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: With reference to the answers to question No. 682 delivered on 23rd March 1931, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many Lower Division clerks in each of the various departments of the Secretariat have so far been promoted to the Upper Division permanently during the past seven years; and

(b) what are the communities to which they belong?

A.—(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the appended statement.[a]

Appointment of non-graduate Lower Division clerks in the Secretariat to acting vacancies in the Upper Division.

* 262-B *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many non-graduate Lower Division clerks are at present actually employed in acting vacancies in the Upper Division in the various departments of the Secretariat; and

(b) whether training in Upper Division work is regularly given to Lower Division clerks with a view to eventually appointing them to permanent vacancies in the Upper Division?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) Generally no, except such as they obtain when appointed to officiate in the Upper Division.

Increase in the pay of Lower Division clerks in the Secretariat.

* 262-C *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the maximum pay of the Lower Division clerks in the Chief Secretariat prior to the reorganization of salaries in 1921 was Rs. 80;

(b) whether the maximum pay of the Lower Division clerks to-day is also Rs. 80; and

(c) what is the improvement effected in the conditions of the pay of the Lower Division clerks of the Secretariat by the General Reorganization in 1921?

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 142 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Prior to 1921 Lower Division clerks in the Chief Secretariat were with two exceptions on a graded scale of pay ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. The two excepted posts carried a pay of Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 respectively, but the prospects of attaining them were naturally limited. In 1921 these graded scales were replaced by a time scale of Rs. 40—40—5—65—3—80 and the maximum of this scale can be reached by *every* clerk (provided that his work is generally satisfactory). It will be seen, therefore, that the prospects of clerks have been appreciably better since 1921 than they were before.

Finance

Introduction of fixed travelling allowance.

* 263 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the system of fixed travelling allowance has been introduced to any extent in this province and, if so, in what departments and when;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce the system of fixed travelling allowance in all departments of Government in this province; and

(*c*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) Yes. There are Government servants in most departments who receive fixed travelling allowance. A list will be found in Annexure III of the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules printed at pages 79—88 of Volume II of the Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances, a copy of which is in the Council Library.

(*b*) If what the hon. Member has in mind is the abolition of all ordinary travelling allowances and their replacement by fixed travelling allowances, the answer is in the negative.

(*c*) Because the system of fixed travelling allowances can only be introduced with economy to Government and without unfairness to the individual, in the limited number of cases in which a Government servant has a definite amount of touring to do in the restricted area. The system would not be suitable for officers whose journeys in the performance of their duty fluctuate both in number and distance.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government of this province have examined how the Government of India are basing their policy regarding fixed travelling allowance to officers?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—"No, Sir."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"May I know, Sir, whether they will examine it?"

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—"No, Sir."

(e) The probationary period was extended by about a year to enable him to undergo the training in settlement work and to pass the Survey and Settlement Test. This training and test had not been prescribed at the time of his appointment as Probationary Deputy Collector.

(f) The answer is in the negative. A list of the appointments held by Mr. Viswanatha Rao will be found in the History of Services of Gazetted Officers.

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(b) whether the maximum pay of the Lower Division clerks to-day is also Rs. 80; and

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[30th October 1931

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(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce the system of fixed travelling allowance in all departments of Government in this province; and

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(*c*) Because the system of fixed travelling allowances can only be introduced with economy to Government and without unfairness to the individual, in the limited number of cases in which a Government servant has a definite amount of touring to do in the restricted area. The system would not be suitable for officers whose journeys in the performance of their duty fluctuate both in number and distance.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know from the hon. the Finance Member whether the Government of this province have examined how the Government of India are basing their policy regarding fixed travelling allowance to officers? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—" No, Sir."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know, Sir, whether they will examine it? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—" No, Sir."

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Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know, Sir, the number of officers who have been drawing fixed travelling allowance after this question was given notice of? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" I should like to have notice of the question."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether the question of fixed travelling allowances is being considered by the Retrenchment Committee? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Have they finished the consideration, Sir? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" They have made certain recommendations to Government on the subject."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know whether these recommendations will be placed on the table of the House? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" In due course the House will know them."

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" Will they let the Council know before they take any decision on them? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. STOKES:—" It rests with the Government."

Madras Record Office

Appointment of an I.C.S. Officer as Curator, Madras Record Office.

* 264 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that an I.C.S. Officer was appointed as Curator of the Madras Record Office in the year 1930 with the object of preparing a manual on revenue records;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that, subsequent to the appointment of the I.C.S. Officer as Curator, an additional staff of nine clerks was sanctioned to assist him in his special work;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that on the request of the Curator, the Government sanctioned a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem to the senior clerk of the special staff;

(*d*) what is the annual expenditure on the Madras Record Office before the appointment of the I.C.S. Officer with the special staff and the annual expenditure on the same after the appointment of the I.C.S. Officer with the special staff;

(*e*) whether the Government propose to abolish the office of Curator as a measure of retrenchment; and

(*f*) what would be the saving effected as a result of abolishing the office of Curator?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The annual expenditure for the Madras Record Office prior to the appointment of the Special Officer and his staff is Rs. 60,696 and the expenditure as anticipated in the Budget Estimates for 1931–32, i.e., after the appointment of the Special Officer and his staff, is Rs. 1,08,600.

(*e*) The Government have decided to retain the office of Curator until the end of the current year. The question of its further continuance will be considered in due course.

(*f*) The savings in a full year would be about Rs. 39,300.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" With reference to the answer to clause (*e*) of the question, may I know whether that question was considered by the Retrenchment Committee? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—" The Retrenchment Committee has not examined the Record Office."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—" Will they be considering it, Sir? "

The hon. Mr. H. G. Stokes:—" No doubt, they will."

Pensions

Grant of an extra sum of Rs. 2 for pensioners.

* 265 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the civil pensioners were granted an extra sum of Rs. 2 per head from the year 1921;

(*b*) to which class of pensioners such extra amount was allowed, whether to those drawing a pension of less than Rs. 20 per month or even to those who drew more than Rs. 20 per month;

(*c*) why this extra sum of Rs. 2 per head per month was cancelled from after February 1931; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to reconsider their order in the case of all pensioners drawing less than Rs. 10?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The details[a] of the scheme relating to the grant of temporary increases to pensioners in receipt of pensions up to Rs. 45 a month which was sanctioned at first temporarily for three years from 1st November 1920 are given in the appendix.

(*c*) The question of varying or abolishing the temporary increases was considered in 1926, and the Government sanctioned the continuance of the increases in the case of pensioners in receipt of a superior pension subject to the condition that they would be abolished if the cost of living index figure as given in the *Bombay Labour Gazette* published by the Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay, remained below 125 points for three consecutive months. As the cost of living index figure fell below 125 points and remained so for three consecutive months orders were issued discontinuing with effect from 1st March 1931 the grant of increases to pensioners in receipt of a superior pension. In 1926 the addition given to inferior pensions was made permanent and was unaffected by the order of 1931.

(*d*) No.

[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 143 infra.

Hindu Religious Endowments

Report by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board on the Tirupati Devasthanam Bill.

* 266-A *Q.*—Mr. C. BASU DEV: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received any report from the Hindu Religious Endowments Board on the Tirupati Devasthanam Bill, given notice of by me among others; and

(*b*) if the answer to the above is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The papers [a] are placed on the table.

Report on the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill.

* 266-B *Q.*—Mr. M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any report or memorandum from the President of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board on the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams Bill; and

(*b*) if so, whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the same?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 266-A.

Constitution of temple committees.

* 267 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to G.O. No. 2032, L. & M., dated 12th June 1931, where the Government say that they provisionally fix the strength of temple committees as in the annexure thereto, whether the Government propose to raise the strength to the maximum by nominating their own candidates; and

(*b*) if so, why they have introduced this system at all?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The question does not arise.

Local Self-Government

Elections to the local boards and municipalities.

* 268 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. NACHIYAPPA GOUNDAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the elections to the district boards, taluk boards and panchayats and municipalities will take place actually;

(*b*) whether the elections throughout the Presidency will be held at a time or whether they will be conducted in one district after another district;

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 144–152 infra.

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(c) whether instructions have been issued to the Election Officers, in the matter of the preparation of electoral roll, and further proceedings of the elections; and

(d) whether a copy of the same will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) Elections to Municipal Councils will commence in September and are expected to be completed by the 15th of December next. It is not possible to say when elections to local boards will be actually held, but they will probably commence only after 15th December.

(b) The dates for elections to Municipal Councils will be fixed for each separately. The polling for district and taluk boards will probably take place on the same day in each polling area but, until arrangements are more advanced than now, it is difficult to say whether polling at all polling stations in a district will be on the same day. The elections for panchayat boards will be held separately from those for district and taluk boards.

(c) Yes.

(d) If the hon. Member will specify the particular subject instructions in respect of which he desires to be placed on the table, Government will consider the suggestion.

Reservation of seats for minority communities in Mangalore Municipality.

12 noon. * 269 Q.—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) on what principles reservation of seats for minority communities is made in Municipal Councils and Local Boards; and

(b) whether it is a fact that two seats for Christian men and one seat for Christian women have been ordered or are contemplated to be reserved in the case of the Mangalore Municipality; if so, on what basis the reservation has been ordered to be made?

A.—(a) Government are guided by the provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 7 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and of sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. As under the Acts not more than one-fourth of the number of seats on any local body can be reserved, reservation is ordinarily limited to 50 per cent of what the communities will be entitled to on the population basis. Each case, however, is decided on its own merits.

(b) Two seats have been reserved for Indian Christians and two for women. Two seats are less than what Indian Christians are entitled to on the 50 per cent working principle referred to in the answer to clause (a). The reservation of two seats for women is in accordance with the wishes expressed by the Municipal Council in its resolution, dated 12th March 1931.

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Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT:—"May I know what the recommendation of the Inspector of Local Bodies was in these matters?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I don't remember. I want notice of that question."

Grant of extension of service to the Headmaster of the Municipal High School, Cuddapah.

* 270 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the municipal authorities at Cuddapah got the sanction of the Government before granting an extension of service for the sixth time to the Headmaster of the Municipal High School, Cuddapah; if so, whether the Government will state the reasons that led them to grant such an extension?

A.—No application for sanction was received from the Municipal Council.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—"May I know whether the headmaster is continuing as headmaster without sanction having been obtained from the Government?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"After the reply was sent to the Council Office, we received information from the Director of Public Instruction that the present incumbent was reappointed. The Director of Public Instruction also recommended that no action need be taken now and that the Municipal Council may be directed not to extend his term any further. The Government have issued orders accordingly."

Alleged delay in the payment of salaries to school teachers in Malabar and South Kanara Taluk Boards.

* 271 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether complaints have been received by Government or their officers from school teachers employed by taluk boards in Malabar and South Kanara districts regarding undue delay in the payment of their salaries;

(*b*) whether Government have received such complaints from other districts as well;

(*c*) what action Government have taken to insist on local bodies paying the salaries of teachers promptly and regularly; and

(*d*) whether the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has brought to the notice of Government such cases of undue delay in the payment of salaries?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) No complaints have been received by Government. Mention has been made of such delays in the audit reports of certain taluk boards, e.g., Chicacole, Proddattur, Rayachoti and Palladam; and Government have warned these boards against similar delays in future. The Director of Public Instruction recently reported that there has been great delay in the disbursement of salaries to teachers by the Markapur Taluk Board and a report has been called for from that Board.

As regards the Taluk Boards in the Malabar and South Kanara districts it is observed from the audit reports for the year 1929–30 that the Malabar District Board and the Chirakkal Taluk Board had not been disbursing the salaries regularly. The Chirakkal Taluk Board has since been abolished. In reviewing the audit report of the Malabar District Board that body has been asked to see that such delays do not recur.

Access to depressed classes to wells and tanks under local bodies.

*272 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received information that there are still some wells, tanks, public roads, pathways and schools under local bodies to which access is denied to the depressed classes;

(*b*) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to put a stop to the practice wherever it exists; and

(*c*) whether the local bodies have been warned against the perpetuation of such distinctions on pain of being subjected to punitive measures such as withholding of grants for the purpose of digging wells, tanks, etc.?

A.—(*a*) No case where the depressed classes have been denied access to wells, tanks, public roads and pathways has come to the notice of the Government. In 1929–30 there were 1,508 schools in the Presidency held in places inaccessible to pupils of the depressed classes. Later figures are not available but the number must have been considerably reduced by this time.

(*b*) & (*c*) The questions do not arise in respect of wells, tanks, public roads and pathways. As regards schools, the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (*c*) of question No. 809 at the meeting of the Council held on 28th March 1931.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—" Sir, with reference to the answers given to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), viz., 'The questions do not arise in respect of wells, tanks, public roads and pathways,' may I know why, Sir? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" No, Sir."

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Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—" May I know whether there have been no such denials at all in the past?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" I can't say."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister whether some of the local boards are awaiting his order on this subject?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Not that I am aware of."

Medical

Principle of selection of Medical Officers for the Agency.

* 273 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the principle, if any, on which medical officers are selected for service in the Agency?

A.—There are no specific rules for the selection of medical officers for duty in the Agency tracts. The period of duty in those tracts is generally fixed at two years so as not to keep the officers too long in what is occasionally an unhealthy area. Of the officers available for service, usually the more junior and active are selected.

Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED:—" May I know who was the person transferred to the Agency tracts prior to the present incumbent serving there? May I know the reason why he was transferred there and what his age was at the time of transfer?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" The question does not refer to any specific incumbent."

Purpose and cost of the Conference of District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons.

* 274 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras is holding a conference of all the District Medical Officers and Civil Surgeons in the Presidency;

(*b*) if so, what is the purpose for which the conference is being held; and

(*c*) what is the expenditure involved in the holding of the conference?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) For the discussion of certain important questions connected with the development of the Medical Department.

(*c*) About Rs. 3,880.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—" In answer to clause (*b*) it is stated that the conference is held ' for the discussion of certain important questions connected with the development of the Medical department'. May I know what are those important questions?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The subjects that were discussed are, (1) the appointment of honorary medical officers, (2) equipment of libraries with books and periodicals, (3) consideration of pay and prospects of rural medical practitioners, (4) Government medical staff, (5) Local Fund medical staff, (6) clerks, compounders, menials, and so on. These are some of the subjects in respect of which the Surgeon-General wished to know the opinion of the various medical officers."

Mr. DANIEL THOMAS :—" Was there not a similar conference held last year and may I know whether they submitted any report? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I think so, Sir, we are awaiting the report."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether in the previous conferences the same subjects were not discussed? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The previous conferences were held by some years ago. The Government felt that it would be better if they elicited the opinion of the medical officers on these subjects again."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether in those conferences they did not discuss the pay and prospects of the medical cadre? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I don't know. The Government do not want that to be discussed."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" It may not be wanted. But may I know whether that subject was not discussed in previous conferences? "

Alleged detention of Mr. K. E. Shivaraman in the Mental Hospital at Madras.

* 275 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued instructions, written or otherwise, to Superintendents of Mental Hospitals to detain patients who are politically inclined as long as possible;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that one K. E. Shivaraman is detained in the Madras Mental Hospital;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that when some persons applied for his discharge, they were told that he should avoid political occupation and that if any persons would give undertaking to that effect he would be discharged;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that only because none would give the undertaking he is still detained in the hospital; and

(*e*) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) No.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) No.
(*d*) No.

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(e) The patient is reported to have shown some improvement. If his improvement continues and if some responsible person is willing to take care of him he will be placed before the Visiting Committee of the hospital for discharge.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether the person referred to who has been detained in the mental hospital is a major or a minor? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I have no information on the point. I want notice."

Orders relating to the eligibility of medical officers to private practice.

* 276 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. ARASU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House copies of all the orders passed by either the Government or the Surgeon-General permitting and regulating the privilege of private practice that is now enjoyed by the officers in the Medical Department?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules regulating private practice of medical officers contained in paragraphs 279 to 288 of the Madras Civil Medical Code which is available in the library for reference. Government consider it unnecessary to place on the table several Government orders on which the above rules are based.

Alleged running of a nursing home by the Second Surgeon of the Madras General Hospital.

* 277 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. ARASU : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Surgeon of the Madras General Hospital is running a regular nursing home in 'Binfield' house in Poonamallee High Road; and

(b) if so, the nature of the disciplinary action that the hon. the Minister proposes to take against that Surgeon?

A.—(a) Yes. He has been permitted by the Surgeon-General to maintain a nursing home for his own private patients.

(b) The Government do not propose to take any disciplinary action.

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" I shall like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister under what section of the Madras Medical Code the second Surgeon of the Madras General Hospital was allowed to run a nursing home? ".

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" He was given permission in 1928 by the then Surgeon-General and the present Surgeon-General has agreed with the action of his predecessor."

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" In reply to a question put on the floor of this House on the 28th of February last, the hon. Minister said that according to Governmental rules they are not permitted to run nursing homes. May I know how permission was granted to this gentleman, and whether there are different rules for different persons? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" Will he kindly read that question and answer? "

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Sir, in reply to a question put by my hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar—this is how it reads—' Are they not permitted under the rules (to run nursing homes) ' the hon. Minister said: ' No.'

" Then again in answer to a question put by my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, viz., ' Will not the Surgeon-General be able to furnish the information whether they are running (nursing homes) or not '?, the hon. Minister said : ' These medical officers are not permitted to run nursing homes, and Government have no reason to think that that rule is violated.' May I know, Mr. President, from the hon. Minister the special reasons that prompted the Surgeon-General to permit Major Pandalai to maintain a nursing home, and whether the answers of the hon. Minister that I have just now read out were made without reference to the Surgeon-General? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" Evidently that answer was given without knowledge of this case."

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Then, Sir, with reference to another question put by me as to whether the hon. Minister would categorically deny that certain officers of the General Hospital are running nursing homes, the hon. Minister said: ' No information.' The Minister then went on to say that " if specific cases are brought to my notice, I shall have an enquiry.' I want to know, Mr. President, as to whether the hon. Minister would be pleased to appoint a committee of this House to make an enquiry into the conduct of this officer? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" I said ' if specific cases are brought to my notice.' "

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Sir, I am placing before the hon. the Chief Minister a specific case, viz., the running of a nursing home by the Second Surgeon of the General Hospital (Major Pandalai).

" Does the hon. Minister realize that the morale of the whole service is being undermined by this officer's conduct? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" I do not admit that statement."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—" May I know if the Surgeon-General is empowered to permit doctors to observe a day's silence in the week? "

The hon. the President:—" The question does not arise."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—" May I know if these Surgeons are not transferred? "

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" They are liable to be transferred."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" For how many years has he been holding the same post there? Do not the Government consider that he should be transferred? "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know if the exemption granted to this particular doctor was at the instance of the Government? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" No, Sir."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Was the Government previously informed by the Surgeon-General before exemption was granted? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I want notice."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Will the Government be prepared to grant similar concession to others as well? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" As I said, it is not the Government that gives permission. The Surgeon-General has to be moved in the matter."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know if the Surgeon-General has ever consulted the Government before he gave that concession? "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGAM CHETTIYAR :—" Was that permission conditional? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" The Surgeon-General says that there is no objection to the permission given in the case of this officer."

Mr. V. T. ARASU :—" May I know whether the Superintendent of the General Hospital (Lieut.-Col. Bradfield) brought to the notice of the Government and the Surgeon-General that owing to the running of the nursing home by this officer, the work of the General Hospital has suffered very much? And is the Government satisfied that the exemption granted to this medical officer is in consonance with the rules regulating the medical service? "

Mr. YAKUB HASAN :—" In view of these discussions, will the hon. Minister be pleased to cancel the exemption granted? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" No, Sir."

Qualifications of the Honorary Cardiologist in the Madras General Hospital.

* 278-A *Q.*—Mr. C. BASU DEV : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have appointed an Honorary Cardiologist to the Madras Government General Hospital and whether he is in independent and sole charge of that department;

(*b*) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are his special qualifications to fill that post;

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(c) whether the Honorary Cardiologist has had any opportunity of studying the science recently either in England or on the continent; and

(d) when did this gentleman visit the western countries, if any, and in what capacity?

A.—(a) The hon. Member has apparently in view the appointment of M.R.Ry. T. Krishna Menon Avargal, M.B.C.M. (Mad.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Honorary Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras, as Honorary Lecturer in Cardiology and Hæmotology, in the Madras Medical College. This Lecturer is not, however, in charge of any special department for Cardiology in the Government General Hospital, Madras.

(b) His special qualifications are that he has undergone post-graduate study in England in the following hospitals:—

(1) Charing Cross Hospital, London.
(2) Brompton Hospital for diseases of chest.
(3) West London (Post-Graduate) Hospital.
(4) Mount Vernon Hospital, London.

Since appointment as Honorary Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras, he has been working in the special subject under the directions of the Professor of Medicine, Medical College, Madras, as there are facilities for the study of the subjects at the General Hospital.

(c) He has had no occasion to visit England or Continent recently.

(d) He visited England in 1913 and was then a post-graduate student there.

Mr. V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar:—"May I know whether in the case of Provincial Service officers such as Professor of Physiology, Madras Medical College, Professor of Bacteriology, Madras Medical College, Professor of Pharmacology, Madras Medical College, Lecturer in Operative Surgery, Vizagapatam Medical College, appointments have been made subject to this rule, viz., that within five years they must qualify themselves for the post by passing higher examinations. May I know whether that is not the rule?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"That rule applies only with reference to paid appointments. In the case of these honorary appointments the Surgeon-General has got the discretion to appoint such men as he thinks best."

Appointment of a lecturer in Cardiology.

* 278-B Q.—Mr. H. M. Jagannatham: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why a lectureship in Cardiology was created this year in the Madras Medical College, and whether the same was advertised;

(b) how many candidates applied for the place;

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(c) what the qualifications of the selected candidate were; and

(d) whether the selection was made by the Madras Services Commission or by whom it was made?

A.—(a) No lectureship in Cardiology was created in the Madras Medical College. Dr. T. Krishna Menon, M.B.C.M., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Honorary Physician in the General Hospital, Madras, was appointed Honorary Lecturer on Cardiology and Hæmatology in the Madras Medical College without any remuneration or honorarium for the work.

(b), (c) & (d) Do not arise.

Duties of the Professor of Operative Surgery, Medical College, Madras.

* 279 Q.—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of lectures that the Professor of Operative Surgery in the Madras Medical College has to deliver every year; and

(b) the monthly allowance that he is being paid for this work, and the number of his assistants and their respective allowances?

A.—(a) Four hours of Lecture Demonstrations weekly, extending over three terms of three months each.

(b) Rs. 250.

There is one assistant to the Professor of Operative Surgery and he is paid a monthly allowance of Rs. 125 (including a City allowance of Rs. 50).

Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" May I know whether lectures on all the subjects on which the Professor of Operative Surgery in the Madras Medical College has to deliver are finished by him every year and not dragged on for a pretty long time? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" My hon. Friend may have more information. But all I can say is that the Surgeon-General is satisfied with the work done by that professor."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—" May I know who is the present incumbent in the professorship of physiology in the Medical College? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" I cannot give the information offhand."

Strength of the first-year classes of Tanjore and Rayapuram Medical Schools.

* 280 Q.—Mr. C. Basu Dev: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the maximum strength allowable of the first-year classes of the Tanjore and Rayapuram Medical Schools;

(b) how many students are now in those classes; and

(c) whether there are any vacancies in those classes and, if so, what steps are being taken to fill them up?

A.—(*a*) The maximum number of new admissions to the first-year classes in Rayapuram and Tanjore has been fixed at 66 and 40, respectively. The maximum total strength of the first-year class which will include re-admissions on account of failures has not been fixed.

(*b*) Rayapuram 89 } includes re-admission.
Tanjore 61 }

(*c*) There are no vacancies.

Promotion of clerks in the Medical Department to the selection grade.

* 281 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Surgeon-General recommended last year any clerks in the Medical Department to be promoted to the selection grade of clerks drawing Rs. 60 to Rs. 80;

(*b*) if so, what were the names of the said clerks;

(*c*) whether the Government passed any orders in or about December last approving the said recommendations of the Surgeon-General; and

(*d*) if so, whether the said Government orders were carried out and when?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) On the Surgeon-General's recommendation, Government exempted last December the undermentioned clerks from Article I of the Public Service Notification so as to enable them to hold posts on Rs. 60—4—80 in the Medical Department—

(1) M. Sankara Ayyar, Clerk, District Medical Officer's Office, Tanjore.

(2) C. Jayaram Pillai, Head clerk, District Medical Officer's Office, Chittoor.

(3) S. Narasinga Rao, Head clerk, District Medical Officer's Office, Ganjam.

(*d*) Yes. The exempted clerks were promoted to the higher scale of pay (Rs. 60—80) with effect from 30th March 1931.

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—" May I know why in these cases alone the clerks concerned were given selection grade? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Because in those particular cases the work of the clerks was found satisfactory."

Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA:—" May I know why the case of one clerk has been overlooked? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU—" The discretion rested with the Surgeon-General."

Motor Vehicles Taxation

Collection of motor vehicles tax.

* 282 *Q.*—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount of motor vehicles tax collected during and for the first quarter of the year districtwar;

(*b*) the collecting expenses and its ratio of collection districtwar;

(*c*) the amount allotted to each of the local bodies and the Corporation of Madras;

(*d*) the ratio of such allotments to the amounts claimed by them;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the licensing authority at Madras required the owners of motor vehicles to produce registration certificates;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that failure to produce them would entail payment of Rs. 16 for a duplicate copy;

(*g*) under what rule of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act was this authorized; and

(*h*) if the Police Commissioner is acting under any other Act, whether he was authorized to exercise such powers when administering this Act and simultaneously with it?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] is laid on the table of the House.

(*b*) Government have no information regarding the collection expenses so far incurred. It will be possible to calculate them accurately only at the end of the year.

(*c*) [a] G.O. No. 1081, L. & M., dated the 28th March 1931, showing the provisional amount allotted to each of the local bodies is placed on the table of the House. More accurate figures have been obtained and are under the consideration of Government.

(*d*) Government do not consider it necessary to work out the ratio as the figures given in the appendix to G.O. No. 1081, L. & M., dated the 28th March 1931, are only provisional and as a fresh distribution is being worked out in accordance with the provisions of section 10 (2) (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. Only a few local bodies have made representations in the matter.

(*e*) Yes.

(*f*) Duplicate copies of the registration certificate in the case of almost all motor vehicles except motor cycles can be got on payment of Rs. 8 being half the original fee.

(*g*) & (*h*) Under section 5 (3) (*a*) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"May I know if any instalments have been paid to local bodies?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Yes."

[a] Printed as Appendix X on pages 152-156 infra.

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Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" May I know whether the amount collected for the first quarter would fall very much below the expected revenue? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Yes, to some extent."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" May I know what the Government propose to do to make up the deficit? Under the Act if the amount collected is less than what they anticipated, the Government would be able to give the local bodies only *pro rata*. Therefore the local bodies would be denied the amount which they were originally getting? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" The local bodies would get what is available *pro rata*."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Was not the original estimate based on the actual collections made by the local bodies? Have not the Government failed in their expectations? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" The original estimate was based on the number of vehicles in the Presidency."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" May I know what it is due to? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Due to present financial stringency."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Is it suggested that owing to present financial stringency the number of motor vehicles has gone down? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Is it on account of financial depression, or on account of increased taxation? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" I cannot say which."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" May I know if the Government anticipate any increase in future? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" I cannot say definitely."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know, if the additional registration fee is charged, whether it would add to the revenues that will be collected under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act? May I know if the officers of the City Police have taken licence under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" I cannot say."

12-15 p.m. Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan :—" Does the amount collected go to make up the total of the tax or does it go towards the payment of officers? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" The amount is collected under the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"Why should the Commissioner of Police take action under the Motor Vehicles Act when he is administering only the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"Under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act a certificate under the Motor Vehicles Act has also to be produced before the licensing officer."

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar:—"Have any cases come to the notice of the hon. the Minister of persons, especially Police officers, who have not taken a licence under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—"No, Sir."

Public Health

Work done by the Public Analyst to the Government of Madras.

* 283 *Q.*—Mr. V. T. Arasu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the nature of the work that is being done by the Public Analyst to the Government of Madras;

(*b*) the number of municipal councils and local bodies that have sought his help till now from the time of his appointment and the nature of the help or advice that those bodies sought of him; and

(*c*) whether any fee is being collected for any such advice rendered?

A.—(*a*) A statement [a] showing the nature of the work done by the Public Analyst is placed on the table.

(*b*) Mr. Hawley has been appointed Public Analyst for the Madras Corporation, 15 municipal councils and one panchayat board. Excepting the panchayat board and four municipal councils, the other local bodies have sought his help for analysing samples of food. He has also advised local bodies on technical matters involved in sampling, by circular and, when required individually, on special points.

(*c*) Contributions at the rate of Rs. 5,000 a year from the Madras Corporation and Rs. 720 a year from each of the other local bodies are being recovered towards the pay of the Public Analyst and laboratory charges. Each municipal council or local board concerned can send to the Public Analyst for analysis free of cost 15 samples of food every month, any sample sent in excess of this number in any particular month being analysed on payment of Rs. 7 per sample. No fees are levied for advice.

[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 156-157 infra.

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Mr. V. T. Arasu:—" Is the Public Analyst authorized to undertake the work of analysing samples sent by private persons and companies? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu:—" Notice, Sir."

Staff employed in the office of the Director of Public Health.

* 284 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the staff employed in the office of the Director of Public Health and also state the number of men drafted from Andhra Desa and from other principal linguistic areas?

A.—A statement [a] showing the staff employed in the office of the Director of Public Health is laid on the table. Only a peon of the staff belongs to Andhra Desa (Vizagapatam district) and most of the rest to the Tamil districts of the Presidency.

Village Panchayats

Appointment of District Panchayat Officers by the District Boards.

* 285 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state what District Boards have applied to the Government for permission to appoint District Panchayat Officers?

A.—Applications were received from the Presidents of the District Boards of Chingleput, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Ramnad, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam for Government sanction to the appointment of District Panchayat Officers. Thereupon the Government issued a general order (G.O. No. 887, L. & M., dated the 16th March 1931) stating that they had no objection to District Boards appointing for the time being, competent persons for work connected with the formation and supervision of panchayats.

Abolition of the Village Panchayats at Pedacherukur, etc.

* 286 *Q.*—Mr. G. Simhachalam Pantulu: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state with reference to his answer to question No. 432, dated 24th February 1931—

(*a*) whether the villagers have again memorialized to him; and
(*b*) if so, what action the Government propose to take thereon?

A.—A representation has now been received and it is being transferred to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards for disposal with reference to the powers delegated to him in G.O. No. 498, L. & M., dated the 16th February 1931.

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 157-159 infra.

Transfer of cattle-pounds to panchayats.

*287 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what panchayats have applied for the transfer to them of the cattle-pounds in their respective areas and the orders passed on such applications?

A.—The Panchayat Boards of Sembiam (Chingleput district), Nidamangalam (Tanjore district), Kovvur (West Godavari district) and Madhavaram (West Godavari district) applied to Government for the transfer of control of cattle-pounds in their respective areas. A copy [a] of G.O. No. 1169, L. & M., dated 9th April 1931, is placed on the table.

Agriculture

Proposals for the establishment of a sugarcane farm in Bellary district.

*288 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether proposals have been called for establishing a sugarcane farm or research station in the western taluks of the Bellary district; and

(*b*) if so, the stage at which the matter now is?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No such proposals have been called for.

Facilities for fruit cultivation.

*289 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the Mysore Government are actively supporting fruit cultivation in their State by granting loans free of interest, exempting the lands from assessment for eight years from the date of grant of loan and otherwise liberalizing the rules for the grant of Government loans; and

(*b*) whether the Government of Madras have under consideration the issue of orders on the same or similar lines here?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) No such question is under the consideration of the Government.

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"Has the Government at present any officer who is an expert in fruit cultivation?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"No, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"In view of the fact that there are vast areas under fruit cultivation some of which are going to waste, has the Government considered the necessity of appointing such an officer?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"No, Sir, the Government have not considered the question."

[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 159-160 infra.

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Co-operative Societies

Refusal to register a co-operative society of Digapahandi.

* 290 *Q.*—Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that on 10th June 1931, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ganjam district, refused to register a co-operative society of Digapahandi on the ground that there is economic depression; and

(*b*) whether he did so on his own responsibility or in pursuance of any directions issued to him by the Registrar or the Government?

A.—(*a*) No application for the registration of a co-operative society at Digapahandi was received by the Deputy Registrar, Ganjam district, in accordance with rule I of the rules under the Co-operative Societies Act but a petition signed by five persons was received for the organization of a co-operative society. It was rejected by the Deputy Registrar as he considered that there were not enough men capable of managing a society and as the Berhampur District Bank was not in a position to finance any new societies.

(*b*) On the instructions of Government the Registrar has informed the district officers that greater attention should be paid to the rectification and consolidation of the existing societies than the organization of new societies.

Sriman M. G. PATNAIK Mahasayo:—" Sir, clause (*a*) of my question has not been fully answered. The hon. Member has only given an evasive reply to it. Will he kindly give a direct reply to my question? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" This is all I can say on the matter now. I will call for more information."

Expenditure on the staff connected with the starting of land mortgage banks in the Presidency.

* 291 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the staff so far employed in connexion with the starting of land mortgage banks in the Presidency;

(*b*) what is the total amount spent on the staff including travelling allowances from the date on which the banks were started;

(*c*) how many land mortgage banks were started in the various districts ever since the introduction of the scheme and in what places; what is the amount so far advanced to the ryots under the scheme; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the Northern Division is refusing to start land mortgage banks and recommend financial help to them unless the office-holders in the various banks are elected according to his instructions?

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A.—(*a*) A statement[a] is furnished.

(*b*) The actual expenditure incurred by the special staff attached to land mortgage banks ever since their entertainment up to 30th June 1931 amounts to Rs. 69,600.

(*c*) Thirty-nine. A statement[a] is furnished. Rs. 13,88,140.

(*d*) No.

Establishment of additional land mortgage banks and rural credit societies.

* 292 *Q.*—Mr. K. A. Nachiyappa Goundar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration the question of establishing more land mortgage banks and rural credit societies, and granting long-term loans to the agriculturists?

A.—Additional land mortgage banks will be started as and when the Central Land Mortgage Bank which finances the primary banks is able to obtain adequate funds by the issue of debentures.

Staff employed in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

* 293 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the staff employed in the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and state how many of them are from Andhra Desa?

A.—The information[b] required by the hon. Member is placed on the table.

There are no clerks from the Telugu districts working in the Registrar's office.

Public Works

Creation of a special subdivision for the water-supply scheme of Tuticorin.

* 294 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a special subdivision of engineering officers has been created exclusively for carrying out the works of the Tuticorin water scheme and if so, from what date and with what strength of staff;

(*b*) what is the strength of the staff of the Tuticorin water-works subdivision (i.e., apart from the supervision work of the Superintending Engineer and the Madura Special Division Executive Engineer) since January 1931;

(*c*) what are the monthly establishment charges (inclusive of overseas and travelling allowances and leave allowance and pensionary contribution) of this subdivision;

a Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 160-161 infra.
b Printed as Appendix XV on page 162 infra.

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(*d*) when the subdivision completed the works of the distribution system;

(*e*) what length of pipe line has been laid, how many fountains constructed and what other works executed by them since February 1931 up to the end of June 1931;

(*f*) what are the works yet remaining to be executed; and

(*g*) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of reducing the staff and establishment charges of the subdivision?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 343.

Construction of an elevated reservoir for the Tuticorin water-works.

* 295 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether an elevated reservoir at Tuticorin has been sanctioned for the Tuticorin water-works and if so, when and at what estimated cost;

(*b*) when tenders were called for for this work, whose tender has been accepted and when it was accepted;

(*c*) whether, and if so, when, the work was commenced by the contractors and when it is expected to be completed;

(*d*) why tenders were not called for for this work soon after it was sanctioned and the work completed already, along with the completion of the distribution system; and

(*e*) who is responsible for the failure or omission in getting this work done along with the other works?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers given to question No. 344.

Purchase of furniture required for Government departments.

* 296 *Q.*—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number, size and value of steel safes, steel almirahs and steel shelvings (record racks) the Government have purchased during each of the last three years from—

(i) Indian manufacturers,
(ii) London, and
(iii) the Continent of Europe or America;

(*b*) the names of the firms and the value of the articles purchased from each of these firms;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the Government are making in their P.W.D. Workshops steel record racks;

(*d*) if the answer to clause (*c*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of this House figures for

(i) cost of making such racks,
(ii) the life of such racks, and
(iii) the cost of repainting and renovating them during the total period of their life; and

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(e) whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of the General Hospital, Madras, has placed orders for steel shelvings and almirahs and surgical cabinets for the new extensions of the General Hospital with firms in England?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not the information.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government have not the information.

(*e*) No.

Registration

Selection of non-graduates as sub-registrars.

* 297 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state under what circumstances are non-graduates selected for the posts of sub-registrars in the Registration department and on what ground, for instance, Mr. C. Ramachandra Prasad was chosen as a sub-registrar?

A.—Under the Madras Registration Subordinate Service Rules, the minimum qualification for admission to that service is the possession of a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. As Mr. C. Ramachandra Prasad had the requisite qualification, he was appointed to that service.

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"What are the special reasons which induced Government to make an exception in this case from the general rule that only graduates should be appointed as sub-registrars?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"There is no rule that only graduates should be appointed as sub-registrars."

Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan:—"At any rate they have been following such a convention. What are the special reasons to make them depart from this convention?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Government is not the appointing authority in this case."

Veterinary Department

Admissions to the Madras Veterinary College.

* 298 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of applications received for admission to the Veterinary College, Madras, and the number selected for admission;

(*b*) how many Brahmans, Muslims, Vannikula-Kshatriyas, and depressed classes were selected respectively; and

(*c*) how many Vannikula-Kshatriyas applied?

A.—(*a*) 1,073 and 40 respectively.

(*b*)	Brahmans	8
	Muhammadans	6
	Vannikula-Kshatriyas	Nil.
	Depressed classes	3

(*c*) One.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar:—"May I ask why no member of the backward classes was selected?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"The Public Services Commission must be asked about that."

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed:—"Why was the only candidate from the Vannikula-Kshatriya community who applied, not selected?"

The hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Probably he was not up to the mark."

Proposal to start an institute in Madras to prepare anti-rinderpest serum.

* 299 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether Government have decided to start their own institute in Madras for making anti-rinderpest serum and, if so, when the institute will begin to work and what amount will be sanctioned for it?

A.—Yes. It is expected that manufacture will commence in April next. The details of the scheme are under the consideration of Government.

Weights and Measures

Standardization of weights and measures.

* 300 *Q.*—Mr. M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) what measures the Government have adopted for a uniform standardized system of weights and measures in this Presidency;

(*b*) whether Chambers of Commerce, the Departments of Industries and Agriculture and the public have been consulted regarding any specific scheme;

(*c*) whether the railways and large public corporations and organizations have agreed to give speedy trial and advertisement for the standardized units of weights and measures;

(*d*) whether the Government intend providing every village and fair, market or public business place with a set of standardized weights and measures for ease of comparison and verification in charge of a local official; and

(*e*) by what year do the Government intend enforcing the standardized system of weights and measures for the whole of the Presidency?

A.—(a) A Bill to provide for standards of weights and measures for use in this Presidency has been prepared and is under scrutiny.

(b) The above Bill will be published soon for public criticism.

(c) They have not been consulted so far, but as the provisions of the proposed Bill are compulsory and not optional, the question of the railways and other organizations agreeing to the standards of weights does not arise.

(d) It is proposed to keep standard weights and measures in the district or such portion thereof, as the case may be, at such places as may be convenient for public inspection and to provide for their maintenance in an efficient condition and for their periodical verification.

(e) Provision has been made in the Bill to bring the Act into force in the several districts or portions thereof on such dates as may be notified by the Government. It is hoped that the Bill may be enforced throughout the Presidency without any great lapse of time after it has been passed into law.

Education

Admission of failed F.L. students to the B.L. course in the Madras Law College.

* 301 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Academic Council has approved of the admission of failed F.L. students to the B.L. course in the Madras Law College;

(b) whether the Law College Council has considered this question and come to any decision; and

(c) whether the Government have found out how much revenue the Madras Law College is annually losing on account of such students going to Trivandrum to complete their course in the Law College there?

A.—(a) & (b) The regulations of the University of Madras do not prevent students who fail in the F.L. examination from undergoing the B.L. course. Rule 13 of the rules relating to the working of the Madras Law College does, however, provide that students who have passed the First examination in Law shall be prepared for the B.L. degree examination. A proposal for amending this rule so as to permit candidates who fail in the F.L. examination to study for the B.L. course in the college was considered by the College Council in 1929 and rejected by it.

(c) No.

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Admissions into the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

* 302 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) on what basis the admissions to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, were made till last year and also this year;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that till last year M.A.'s were selected first and then ordinary graduates;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that people alleged to have been selected on the basis of experience in teaching high school classes this year were actually found to have had little or no experience or were merely teachers of higher elementary schools, and whether any reports of the statements of students regarding the same were recorded by the lecturers, and whether the said reports tally with the applications made; and

(*d*) what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to rule 3 of the rules of the College printed in the College calendar. The admissions were made on the same basis this year as last year.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The answer to the first part of the clause is in the negative. No such reports as those referred to in the second part were recorded.

(*d*) Does not arise.

Admissions into the Lady Willingdon Training College.

* 303 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of women candidates who had applied this year for training as L.T.'s at the Lady Willingdon Training College;

(*b*) the number that have been given admission; and

(*c*) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps for giving additional facilities for training in this College?

A.—(*a*) 104.

(*b*) 36.

(*c*) The provision of additional facilities for training is bound up with the question of additional accommodation. This question cannot be taken up now on account of financial stringency.

Admissions into the Civil Engineering College, Madras.

* 304 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of admissions made this year to the Civil Engineering College, Madras;

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(b) the districts wherefrom no candidates at all were selected for admission together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the districts from which the candidates were admitted and the total number so admitted from each of such districts?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement[a] is appended.

Inadequacy of accommodation in the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Mangalore.

* 305 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. SUBRAHMANYA BHATT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that for want of accommodation in the Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Mangalore, a large number of students are refused admission every year; and

(*b*) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Owing to the present financial stringency it is not possible to consider the question of increasing the accommodation of the school.

Number of District Educational Officers classified on a linguistic basis.

* 306 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state the number of District Educational Officers in the Presidency and how many of these officers are drafted from each of the principal linguistic areas?

A.—There are 26 District Educational Officers at present. Of these 5 belong to the Telugu districts, 13 to Tamil districts, 2 to Kanarese districts and 4 come from Malabar. One belongs to North India and one is a European.

Staff employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction.

* 307 *Q.*—Rao Sahib B. VENKATARAMAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement of the staff employed in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and state how many of them are from Andhra Desa and from other principal linguistic areas?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the non-gazetted staff. The following statement gives the information:—

Superintendents—	
Permanent	7
Temporary	1
Clerks—Upper division—	
Permanent	19
Temporary	3

a Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 163-164 infra.

Clerks—Lower division, typists and stenographer—	
Permanent	26
Temporary	1
	57

From the Tamil area	44
From the Telugu area	5
From the Malayalam area	7
From the Kanarese area	1
	57

Fisheries

Income from fisheries sales in Nellore district.

* 308 *Q.*—Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the amounts realized by the fishery sales in the Nellore district from the tanks that have been handed over to the Fisheries Department in 1929–30 and 1930–31 and during the two years during which the Public Works Department had the direct control over them last;

(*b*) what is the method according to which sale is conducted—by public auction, tender system or by a secret private arrangement between individuals and the department;

(*c*) if it is by public auction whether it is a fact that in many cases confirmation is made by the department or Government privately of bids other than those that are the highest;

(*d*) whether in certain cases, the auction sale was for one year and the confirmation was for two years and three years at one stretch by private negotiations;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that such negotiations are left completely to the Deputy Director of Fisheries, Mr. Chakrapani Ayyangar, and the Inspector of Fisheries, Mr. Adayya;

(*f*) whether such negotiations are merely oral or are placed on record;

(*g*) whether Government have received complaints about the unsatisfactory nature of some of these negotiations, and if so, what action has been taken on them; and

(*h*) whether the Government have gone into the matter of making satisfactory and unquestionable arrangements with regard to the sale of fisheries, and if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) 1929–30 Rs. 12,200
1930–31 Rs. 20,200

Figures for the other two years are not available with the Government.

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(*b*) & (*h*) A copy[a] of G.O. No. 339, Development, dated 24th February 1928, issuing instructions regarding the sale of fishery rights in inland waters is placed on the table of the House.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Yes, if two or three years' lease is found advantageous to Government.

(*e*) Private offers, when made to local officers, are forwarded, if found suitable, to the higher authorities, Government being the authority competent finally to accept or reject such offers.

(*f*) All private offers are brought to record.

(*g*) Complaints are received from disappointed tenderers.

Sale of fishery rights of Elundrakondan Periakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk.

* 309 *Q.*—Mr. M. Devadasan: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) when the sale of fishery of Elundrakondon Periakulam, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district, for 1931 was proposed by the Revenue Inspector;

(*b*) what was the state of supply then in the tank;

(*c*) when the sale notice was published in the village;

(*d*) when the sale was held and for what amount;

(*e*) whether a re-sale was ordered; if so, with what result; and

(*f*) if a re-sale was not held, why it was not held?

A.—(*a*) The sale was ordered by the Tahsildar on 4th February 1931.

(*b*) There was then a month's supply of water in the tank.

(*c*) The sale notice was published by tom-tom in Elundrakondan village and adjacent villages from 27th February 1931 to 2nd March 1931.

(*d*) The sale was held on 3rd March 1931 and it fetched Rs. 205.

(*e*) & (*f*) A re-sale was ordered but not held as it was subsequently brought to notice that there was little water in the tank.

Enquiry into the accident to 'Lady Goschen'.

* 310-A *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to place on the table of the House the report of the Port Officer of Calicut on his enquiry into the recent accident to 'Lady Goschen' near Ponnani which resulted in the death of a few Mappilla fishermen and the orders of Government thereon?

A.—The report of the Port Officer was only a report to the Government of India on the preliminary enquiry. The Government are unable to lay the report on the table of the House.

[a] Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 164-165 infra.

Compensation to fishermen who died as a result of the accident to 'Lady Goschen'.

* 310-B *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether Government have come to any conclusion on the question of payment of compensation to fishermen who died on account of the accident to 'Lady Goschen' near Ponnani?

A.—No.

Expenditure on the trawler 'Lady Goschen'.

* 310-C *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether trawler 'Lady Goschen' is now in working order;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the negative, what is the nature of the work in which Captain Cribb is employed;

(*c*) whether the Government have arrived at a decision regarding the future of 'Lady Goschen'; and

(*d*) what is the amount spent on repairs till now after the recent accident and the amount that will still be necessary to complete the repairs?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Captain is engaged in ascertaining the repairs needed and the cost of repairing or replacing the boiler and how and where it has to be done. He has with the help of the skeleton crew completely cleaned and painted the vessel as a preliminary to her being surveyed with a view to determining how long she will be fit for work.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Nothing has been spent since on the repairs of the vessel.

Work done by the Assistant Biologist working on the 'Lady Goschen'.

* 311 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Research Assistant and the Assistant Biologist are deputed to work on the trawler 'Lady Goschen';

(*b*) whether before the appointment of the Assistant Biologist the Research Assistant was being paid allowances only during the period he worked on the trawler;

(*c*) whether the Assistant Biologist is now whole-time officer attached to the trawler;

(*d*) whether the trawler is now out of order and, if so, the work the Assistant Biologist is now doing; and

(*e*) whether the Assistant Biologist is being paid the allowances even though the trawler is not in working order?

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A.—(a) An Inspector and an Assistant Biologist are deputed to work on the trawler.

(b) No. The Inspector of Fisheries attached to the trawler was paid the allowance irrespective of the actual period he worked on board the trawler.

(c) The Assistant Biologist works on board the trawler when she is out of port. In the intervals, between her cruises, he is engaged in collating the information collected by the trawler and in controlling and supervising the work at the two research stations, viz., Calicut and Krusadai.

(d) Yes. The trawler is out of order. The Assistant Biologist is now working in the Calicut Biological station. After the trawler was disabled he was able to attend to the reports on the trawler's work which were in arrears. He has completed the second report on the trawler's survey for 1928–29 and is now working on the third report for 1929–30. Besides this, he has been attending to the equipment of the two Biological stations at West Hill and Krusadai island with apparatus and fittings sanctioned by Government and organizing the research work of the stations, especially the research on sardine at West Hill and on pearl and chank and on commercial fisheries in the Gulf of Mannar, such as, the recently discovered Pamban sardine fishery, at the Krusadai Biological station.

(e) Yes.

Work done by the Assistant Biologist of the Fisheries Department.

* 312 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what is the nature of the work of the Assistant Biologist of the Fisheries Department;

(b) whether he is still working on board the 'Lady Goschen'; and

(c) whether he is still drawing the special allowance sanctioned for work on the trawler?

A.—(a) Work on board the trawler when she is out of port.

Work at the Calicut and Krusadai research stations in the intervals between cruises.

The former will consist of collection of specimens while the latter will consist of charting out results obtained during cruises, recording observations, identifying specimen and control and supervision of the work of the shore stations.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

Qualifications of the officer in charge of the Tanur Research station.

* 313 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether a qualified Chemistry Graduate has been appointed to Tanur Research station;

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(b) who is the officer now in charge of the station and whether he is qualified to do research work; and

(c) whether any apprentices are now undergoing training in research work in Tanur station?

A.—(a) Not yet.

(b) The officer now in charge of the station has 16 years' experience in the department and is competent to carry out experiments ordered by the Director.

(c) No.

Use made of the motor engine in Tanur Research station.

* 314 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether a motor engine was purchased in recent years for the use of the Tanur Research station;

(b) whether it is being used there now; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, whether it is being used for any other purpose?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The engine is now used for collecting Hilsa at Bezwada and at other times at the Ennore station.

Admission of pupil teachers into the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

* 315 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of pupil teachers admitted or proposed to be admitted into the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, during 1931–32;

(b) what is the number of teachers who have completed their training in the Institute during 1929–30 and 1930–31;

(c) the number of such trained teachers that have been absorbed by the Fisheries schools;

(d) whether the Government consider that there will be sufficient number of vacancies in the Fisheries schools in future to absorb the candidates who have been trained and will be trained; and

(e) whether the Government have considered the advisability of maintaining the Institute even if there are no vacancies in the Fisheries schools?

A.—(a) Five.

(b) Seven in 1929–30 and 12 in 1930–31.

(c) All the seven of 1929–30 and 11 out of 12 of 1930–31.

(d) Candidates so far trained have all been absorbed. As regards the candidates that will be trained in future, it may not be possible to provide them with posts if the financial stringency continues.

(e) No.

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Industries

Work done by the Research Engineer of the Industries Department.

* 316 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the specific duties allotted to the Research Engineer of the Department of Industries;

(*b*) what facilities have been given him for carrying out research work and when he commenced work;

(*c*) what are the appliances which he has evolved so far and with what results; and

(*d*) whether copies of the quarterly reports on the work of the Research Engineer with the remarks of the Specialist Officer and Director of Industries will be placed on the table?

A.—(*a*)—The Research Engineer was appointed for the purpose of improving existing appliances and devising new appliances for use in the cottage industries, especially in the textile industry.

(*b*) Copy[a] of a letter from the Director of Industries giving the information required is appended. The Research Engineer assumed charge of his duties on the 4th June 1930.

(*c*) (i) An improved furnace has been constructed for the collection of lampblack. Preliminary trials have to be made.

(ii) A hot air sizing machine has been evolved. Its economic value will be known after the machine is tried under actual working conditions.

(*d*) Copy[a] of a report received from the Research Engineer explaining the work done by him up to the end of March 1931 is appended. The Government do not consider it necessary to place on the table the remarks of the Specialist Officer and the Director of Industries.

Duties and pay of the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

* 317 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the qualifications and pay of the Inspector of Industrial Schools; and

(*b*) what are his duties?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the annual list of establishment of the Director of Industries, a copy of which is placed in the Council Library. The Officer's present pay is Rs. 1,200.

[a] Printed as Appendix XVIII on pages 165-168 infra.

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(b) His duties are—
(i) Supervision, control, and direction of the Industrial schools aided by the Department (67 in number);
(ii) General inspection and supervision of the five Government Industrial and Technological institutions; and
(iii) assistance to the Director in the administration of the five scholarship schemes sanctioned in the Department.

Alleged grievances of the cottage industrial workmen.

* 318 Q.—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that the cottage industrial workmen along with the English educated young men are suffering on account of the unemployment problem;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce any new scheme by which they could protect the children of those practising ancient and indigenous arts and crafts from the unemployment problem in future; and

(c) if so, what the nature of the scheme is?

A.—(a) The Economic Depression Enquiry Committee have reported that cottage industries are severely affected and that the weaving community has particularly suffered by the trade slump and political agitation.

(b) No new schemes are feasible, but action is being taken on the recommendations of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Libraries

Admission of Indians into the Nilgiri Library.

* 319 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(a) why Indians are not allowed to enter the Nilgiri Library unless they are dressed in European style;

(b) what grant the Government have annually been giving to the library; and

(c) whether he will be pleased to take steps to see that all decently dressed Indians are allowed to enter the library for study?

A.—(a) & (c) The rules of the library do not lay down any such restriction. The relevant rule is extracted below:—

"No person shall be admitted to the library or reading rooms who, in the opinion of the committee, is not suitably dressed.

Nothing in this rule shall contravene any regulation now, or at any time in force, with regard to the dress of Indian gentlemen attending Government House functions."

(b) No annual grant is given to the library. A rent of only Rs. 50 a month is charged for the building occupied by the library against the standard rent of Rs. 142.

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Library grants to village panchayats.

* 320 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state whether the Government have passed any orders that library grants should not be disbursed to village panchayats for or from the year 1931–32, and if so, the reasons for them?

A.—No such orders have been passed. Owing to financial stringency, no provision has been made in the Civil Budget Estimates of the current year for grants to public libraries. It is not, therefore, possible to sanction grants either to village panchayats or to local bodies towards the maintenance of public libraries.

Museums

Latrine arrangements for the Museum and the Connemara Library.

* 321 *Q.*—Mr. M. S. Sreshta: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) what latrine arrangements have been made for the visitors to the Museum and the Connemara Library; and

(*b*) if there are not suitable arrangements now, whether steps will be taken to provide them early?

A.—(*a*) There is flush-out lavatory in the compound of the Museum for the use of visitors to the Museum and the Connemara Library. There is also, in the compound of the Victoria Technical Institute quite close to the Museum, a public lavatory which is open to visitors to the Museum.

(*b*) Does not arise.

[*N.B.*—For a further starred question please see page 97 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Backward Communities

Ameliorative work for the benefit of the Viswabrahmans.

322 *Q.*—Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received copies of the resolutions passed in the several sessions of the Andhra Provincial Viswabrahmana Conferences which were convened under the auspices of the All-India Viswakarman Liberal Federation urging the Government to instruct the Labour Department to take up ameliorative work for Viswabrahmana community also; and

(*b*) what orders were passed by the Government on this request?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of question No. 489 on 28th February 1931.

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Control of Books

Proscription of the book " Yanthra Chintamani ".

323 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have proscribed the ancient Sanskrit work named " Yanthra Chintamani " printed by Ananda Press, Madras, and published by Mr. Pattisapu Venkateswarulu of Rajahmundry, East Godavari district; and

(*b*) if so, on what grounds?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Does not arise.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

General

Instructions by the Government to the Police and the Excise Departments regarding picketing.

324 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have issued any definite instructions as to how and when picketing is to go on without obstruction from the Police or the Excise?

A.—The instructions issued by the Government on the subject of picketing are to the effect that, where it involves a breach of paragraph 7 of the settlement with the Congress, dated 5th March 1931, it may be dealt with as the law provides or suspended in accordance with paragraph 7 at the discretion of the District Magistrate concerned.

Orders or rules, if any, passed by the Excise Commissioner regarding picketing.

325 *Q.*—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Excise Commissioner has issued and passed any orders or rules in connexion with picketing for the guidance of his subordinates; and

(*b*) if so, what they are and how far they are observed?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Commissioner of Excise issued a circular to the effect that the Delhi Settlement, in so far as it related to picketing, did not include the picketing of abkari sales. As soon as this circular came to the notice of the Government they pointed out to the Commissioner that picketing was in no case illegal in itself and, consequently, was not illegal if resorted to at abkari sales and instructed him to modify his circular.

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Alleged cases of obstruction of picketing by the Police and the Excise Departments.

326 Q.—Mr. C. R. PARTHASARATHI AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Police and Excise Departments have taken any steps to prevent picketing and obstruct the same; and if so, why?

A.—No action has been taken by any department against picketing unless it became aggressive or involved a violation of the ordinary law or endangered the public peace. In such cases action has been taken by local authorities as circumstances demanded.

Promulgation of an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, in Kuppam, Chittoor district.

327 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have perused the order, dated the 25th August 1931, of the Sub-Magistrate, Kuppam, Chittoor district, under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the holding of meetings, delivery of speeches and lectures, organizing or taking part in processions and display of any flags other than the Union Jack;

(b) why such an order was issued in spite of the Gandhi-Irwin pact; and

(c) what action was taken by Government to have it cancelled?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The situation in Kuppam was such that the Magistrate considered that there was danger of a breach of the peace.

(c) None.

Police

Quartering Reserve Police in Kuppam, Chittoor district.

328 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any Reserve Police have been quartered in Kuppam in connexion with the alleged Congress activities, and if so, when and why, and the strength of the Reserve Police stationed therein?

A.—Two Reserve parties of 1 head constable and 10 constables each were stationed at Kuppam, one from 17th August 1931 to 25th August 1931 and the other from 19th August 1931 to 30th August 1931 for the purpose of preserving the peace of the village.

Alleged ill-treatment of Mr. Narasappa's son by the Sub-Inspector of Police of Penukonda.

329 Q.—Mr. P. BAYAPPA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. P. Narasappa, clerk, Sub-Collector's Office, Penukonda, complained in the month of April to the Superintendent of Police to the effect that the Sub-Inspector of Penukonda sent for his son to the police station, ill-treated him and beat him and kicked him with his boots;

(b) whether the Superintendent replied to the said Mr. Narasappa in an open post-card as follows:—

"I regret I do not believe your allegations and would advise you to endeavour to behave in a gentlemanly and decent manner"; and

(c) whether the Government propose to call for a report?

A.—(a) A copy of the complaint referred to was sent to the Government by Mr. T. Sivasankaram of Penukonda.

(b) Yes.

(c) No. The Government have referred Mr. Sivasankaram's letter to the Inspector-General of Police for disposal.

Criminal Justice

Appointment of Viswabrahmans as Honorary Bench Magistrates.

330 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state how many Viswabrahmans were appointed as Honorary Bench Magistrates to the 1st and 2nd class Bench Courts in this Presidency and Special Magistrates in the metropolis, since 1920, classified according to linguistic basis (Andhra, Tamil, Kanarese, Kerala and Oriya)?

A.—The Government have not got the information.

Hydro-Electric Schemes

Progress of the Pykara schemes.

331 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the progress of the work in the Pykara schemes up to the 31st March 1931; and

(b) when the power supply is likely to be extended to Coimbatore, Salem, Trichinopoly, and Madura districts?

A.—(a) All preliminary works, such as quarters for staff, workshops and transport arrangements were completed. The civil works were brought to an advanced stage of construction. Orders for the hydraulic and electrical machinery and equipment were placed. Works progressed in accordance with the programme and estimates. It is anticipated that the scheme will be completed by the estimated date, viz., end of 1932.

Detailed information will be found in the Administration Report of the Department for 1930–31 which will be issued shortly.

(b) Coimbatore—
December 1932.

Salem—
From Mettur, about November 1931.

Trichinopoly and Madura—
These are not at present included in the area to be served by Pykara.

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Prisons

Release of two satyagrahis convicted in connexion with the Neill Statue Satyagraha.

332 *Q.*—Mr. M. B. Rangasawami Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a girl, Ammakannu of Cuddalore and Kanthimathinathan of Tinnevelly, two young satyagrahis in connexion with the Neill Statue Satyagraha are still in jail;

(*b*) if so, where;

(*c*) whether these cases were examined for release under the recent Gandhi-Irwin pact;

(*d*) whether the Government regarded this case as a case of resorting to violence or of incitement to violence;

(*e*) whether the Government have received a large number of influentially signed petitions for their release; and

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the question of their release in view of the tender age of these children?

A.—(*a*) and (*b*) The girl named Ammakannu was detained in the certified school under the Madras Children's Aid Society, and the boy Kanthimathinathan in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) Does not arise.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) They have since been released.

General

Use of the suffix 'Asari' to Viswabrahman names.

333 *Q.*—Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation that the Karnams of the Northern districts and the Monigars of the Southern districts are recording the names of individuals belonging to the communities known as Kamasalin, Kammalan and Thattan, etc., with the form of the suffix "Asari" in the birth and death registers maintained by them instead of "Acharyulu Garu" or "Acharyar Avargal"?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Adoption of the honorific prefix and suffix to Viswabrahman names.

334 *Q.*—Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it was brought to the notice of the Government that in communications from the Revenue Officials, members of the Viswabrahmana community are being addressed without the honorific prefix of "M.R.Ry." and suffix of "Garu" or "Avargal"?

A.—No.

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Land Revenue

Assignment of waste lands to skilful artizans.

335 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any proposal before the Government to assign waste lands on ordinary darkhast rules to skilful artizans of cottage industries;

(*b*) whether the abovementioned concession will be extended to Viswakarmans also who are mainly engaged in indigenous handicrafts; and

(*c*) if so, when the Government will come to a conclusion on that matter?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no such proposal under consideration.

Public Service

Representation of Viswabrahmans in the Secretariat.

336 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any Viswabrahmans in the various departments of the Secretariat; and

(*b*) if so, how many clerks in the upper and the lower divisions and how many in the Superintendent and Assistant Secretary cadres, classified as Andhra, Tamil, Kanarese, Kerala and Oriya?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) One Upper Division clerk who is acting as a Superintendent. He is a Tamilian. There is also a Viswabrahmana typist, who is a Tamilian.

Local Self-Government

Postponement of the elections to local bodies.

337 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are contemplating to postpone elections under the Local Boards and Municipal Councils' Amendment Acts till the next general elections to the Madras Legislative Council?

A.—No.

Amount of income from toll-gates and from licences to vehicles for 1926 *to* 1930.

338 *Q.*—Mr. K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount realized by various Local Boards, Municipal Councils, Public Works Department and Corporation of Madras from toll-gates annually for 1926–27 to 1929–30; and

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(b) the amount realized by various Municipal Councils and the Corporation of Madras by licence fees from—

(i) motor vehicles; and

(ii) non-motor vehicles

annually for 1926–27 to 1929–30?

A.—(a) The figures relating to the toll income of municipal councils and district boards for the four years ending 1929–30 are available in the General Reviews of the district municipalities and the annual reports on the working of local boards in the Presidency for the respective years copies of which were supplied to all Members of Legislative Council. The total income realized by the Corporation of Madras and the Public Works Department is given in the subjoined statement:—

—	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Corporation of Madras ..	56,307	81,000	85,000	96,100
Public Works Department.	82,704	92,267	3,78,844	3,36,683

(b) Information is not available.

Medical

Transfer to Government service of Viswabrahman medical officers employed by local bodies.

339 Q.—Pandit Ganala Ramamurti: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of candidates of the Viswabrahmana community who have completed the M.B.B.S., L.M.S. and L.M.P. courses with Government stipends;

(b) how many of them are serving in the Government;

(c) whether the Surgeon-General has recommended to the Government that certain members of the Viswabrahmana community employed by local bodies under rural schemes should be drafted into the Government service; and

(d) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Information is not available.

(b) Four are serving as Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Motor Vehicles Taxation

Number of cars, buses, etc., in the Presidency.

340 Q.—Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of pleasure cars that are plying at present in each district;

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(b) the number of taxis that are plying in each district;

(c) the number of buses that are plying in each district;

(d) the number of lorries that are plying in each district;

(e) the amount realized in the first quarter of this year for licence in each district under each of the above heads under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act of 1931 (Act III of 1931); and

(f) the number of lorries and cars exempted from the operation of this Act?

A.—(a) to (d) The latest year for which particulars[a] regarding motor vehicles are available in 1930. They are appended. Separate information regarding motor lorries is not available.

(e) Government have no information.

(f) So far as information is available, 109 motor vehicles have been exempted from the tax.

Village Panchayats

Rural Development Fund Committee.

341 Q.—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have laid down any policy for the guidance of the Rural Development Fund Committee in the matter of the utilization of the Rural Development Fund;

(b) whether the village panchayats have any representation on the Rural Development Fund Committee;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations on this matter on behalf of the village panchayats; and

(d) if so, what action the Government have taken on such representations?

A.—(a) No. They have, however, been issuing certain instructions as and when certain local boards raised doubts in regard to the working of the Fund.

(b) Attention is invited to section 114-a (5) of the Act.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

Agriculture

Import of rice from other countries into this Presidency.

342 Q.—Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that surplus rice from other countries like Japan is being imported into this Presidency in large quantities and consequently there has been more and more fall in price of paddy; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to protect the ryots from this competition?

[a] Printed as Appendix XIX on pages 168-169 infra.

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A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the latter portion of paragraph 24 of the Report of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee which has been placed at the disposal of the Press. Figures[a] for the imports of rice into the several ports of the Madras Presidency from foreign countries from 1st March 1931 to 31st July 1931 are appended.

(b) From the figures of exports and imports of rice in respect of this Presidency, the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee concluded that this Presidency as a whole did not produce as much rice as it required for its own consumption

(b) } and did not, therefore, consider it necessary to take steps to discourage the import of rice and paddy at present. In view of the above opinion the Government do not propose to take any action.

Public Works

Strength and cost of the staff of the Tuticorin Water-works subdivision.

343 Q.—Mr. Daniel Thomas: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a special subdivision of Engineering Officers has been created exclusively for carrying out the works of the Tuticorin water scheme, and if so, from what date and with what strength of staff;

(b) what is the strength of the staff of the Tuticorin Water-works subdivision (i.e., apart from the supervisional work of the Superintending Engineer and the Madura Special Division Executive Engineer) since January 1931;

(c) what are the monthly establishment charges (inclusive of overseas and travelling allowances and leave allowance and pensionary contribution) of this subdivision;

(d) when the subdivision completed the works of the distribution system;

(e) what length of pipe line has been laid, how many fountains constructed and what other works were executed by them since February 1931 up to the end of June 1931;

(f) what are the works yet remaining to be executed; and

(g) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of reducing the staff and establishment charges of the subdivision?

A.—(a) Yes; from 3rd January 1927 with one subdivisional officer, one supervisor, one overseer, two clerks and four peons.

(b) One subdivisional officer
two supervisors
one overseer
two clerks
one store-keeper and
five peons.

(c) About Rs. 1,250.

(d) In July 1931.

(e) A list[b] of works done is appended.

[a] Printed as Appendix XX on page 169 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix XXI on page 170 infra.

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(*f*) The construction of an elevated service reservoir, rest-house, cleaners and assistant driver's quarters at the head works, recaulking and retesting of certain pipe lines on the distributing system, fitting up workshop at the head works and provision of fencing.

(*g*) Proposals for the abolition of the overseer and of one clerk have been received and are under consideration.

Construction of an elevated reservoir at Tuticorin.

344 *Q.*—Mr. DANIEL THOMAS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether an elevated reservoir at Tuticorin has been sanctioned for the Tuticorin water-works, and if so, when and at what estimated cost;

(*b*) when tenders were called for for this work, whose tender was accepted and when it was accepted;

(*c*) whether, and, if so, when the work was commenced by the contractors and when it is expected to be completed;

(*d*) why tenders were not called for for this work soon after it was sanctioned and the work completed already, along with the completion of the distribution system; and

(*e*) who is responsible for the failure or omission in getting this work done along with the other works?

A.—(*a*) Yes. In December 1926 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,57,294.

(*b*) In December 1930. The tender of Messrs. Gannon Dunkerly was accepted in February 1931.

(*c*) The work was commenced in July 1931 and is expected to be completed in April 1932.

(*d*) Though the construction of the reservoir was included in the original estimates, it was expressly ordered that it should not be taken up for execution until experience showed that it was not possible to give an adequate supply of water without the reservoir.

(*e*) The question does not arise.

Education

Measures for improving adult education.

345 *Q.*—Pandit GANALA RAMAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Excise be pleased to state—

(*a*) the measures adopted by the Government to improve the adult education of all the backward communities; and

(*b*) whether there is any scheme under consideration to open more night schools for the exclusive use of the working classes?

A.—(*a*) The Government give grants towards the maintenance of night schools and adult education classes under non-official agencies. Adult education classes are also attached to a few Government institutions. These schools and classes are intended for the benefit of all communities. Besides these, night schools are maintained by the Labour Department for the depressed classes.

(*b*) No.

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STARRED QUESTION

Proposals regarding retrenchment in Government expenditure.

* 345-A *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) what the proposals of the Government are in regard to retrenchment;

(*b*) whether any measures of retrenchment have so far been given effect to; and

(*c*) whether the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee will be placed before the Council before final decisions are taken on them by the Government?

A.—(*a*) In accordance with the procedure prescribed in G.O.[a] No. 255, Finance, dated 10th April 1931, appointing and defining the functions of the Retrenchment Committee and the Retrenchment Secretary, 41 memoranda and supplementary memoranda on general or departmental expenditure have been prepared by the Retrenchment Secretary and the Committee have held 18 meetings, 4 in Ootacamund and 14 in Madras till the end of September. At these meetings, 23 of the memoranda referred to above have been considered by the Committee and economies amounting in all to about Rs. 63 lakhs have been recommended. A list[a] of these economies marked A is laid on the table.

In addition, at their first meeting the Committee recommended the issue of a circular to all heads of departments calling upon them to explain how an 8 per cent cut in expenditure could be secured by administrative measures with the least possible prejudice to efficiency and progress. The circular was issued on June 30th and replies have since been received and have been examined or are still under examination.

Finally, the Government themselves, with the concurrence of the Retrenchment Committee, found it necessary, in view of unfavourable reports as to the prospects of revenue—and particularly Excise revenue—during the current year, to order reductions in the budget provision under various heads without in all cases specifically consulting the Committee beforehand. Such reductions as have been made in this way, without previous reference to the Committee, are for the current year only and without prejudice to any recommendations that the Retrenchment Committee may decide to make when they come to consider each head concerned in detail. A list[a] of these reductions is attached marked B.

[a] Printed as Appendix XXII on pages 171-176 infra.

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(*b*) The lists A and B to which reference has already been made show what measures of retrenchment have already been given effect to. The orders so far passed on the specific recommendations of the Committee (list A) are calculated to secure savings (mostly of a recurring nature) amounting to about Rs. 16·71 lakhs in a full year. Further economies may of course be expected as Government come to pass orders on the proposals that are still pending.

The immediate savings ordered for the current year only (list B) amount to about Rs. 88 lakhs, which figure includes the savings that will accrue during the remaining months of the year on those proposals of the Committee that have already been accepted by Government.

(*c*) Government have carefully considered the suggestion made by the hon. Member and have come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable if retrenchment is to be effective and speedy, to place all the proposals of the Committee before the House before passing final orders on them. The proceedings of the Committee are given ample publicity by means of daily Press Communiques while the Committee is in session and the procedure of the House is open to any member who desires to raise objection to any of the proposals made. In addition, Government will take every opportunity, such as the present, to keep the House as fully informed as possible of what is being done.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING THE CONDUCT OF REVENUE OFFICERS AT ELLORE.

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Sir, under Standing Order 20, I beg your leave and the leave of the House for making a motion for the adjournment of the business of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, to wit :

' *The conduct of the Revenue Officers of Government at a public meeting held at the Y.M.H.A., Ellore, on the 18th October* 1931 '."

* The hon. the President :—" Will the hon. Member say how the matter is urgent at this stage? "

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" The urgency of the matter is this. Unless the conduct of the Revenue Officers which showed itself in the public meeting referred to is checked, it is very likely that such conduct will be repeated. In the interests of peace and order it is necessary that Government should take notice of these things and do something to check the over-zeal of some of their subordinates."

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* The hon. the PRSIDENT :—" I think the motion is in order. Does any hon. Member object to it? "

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I do not object to the motion. I request that it may be taken up for consideration to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion will be taken up to-morrow at 4 p.m."

V.—ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The hon. the President announced that the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1931, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 29th September 1931.

VI.—ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the President announced that the undermentioned Acts received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates mentioned against each :—

1. The Madras District Municipalities (Amendment) Act, 1931 5th August 1931.
2. The Madras Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1931 5th August 1931.
3. The Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1931 ... 31st August 1931.
4. The Gudalur Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1931. 5th September 1931.
5. The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Act, 1931 ... 7th September 1931.

VII.—AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDER 21 OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur: —" Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a draft amendment to Standing Order 21 and move that the report be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I beg to move that the amendment be passed.

"Standing Order 21, as amended by the Select Committee, reads thus:

'21. *If the President is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, he shall read the statement to the Council and ask whether the member has the leave of the Council. If objection is taken, the President shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if twenty or more members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that the motion will be taken at 4 p.m. the same day. If less than twenty members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.*'"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

The amendment was put and carried.

VIII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PREVENTION OF ADULTERATION ACT, 1918.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill[a] to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918 (Bill No. 23 of 1931) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The motion is that Bill No. 23 of 1931 be taken into consideration."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I am sorry I have not given notice of an amendment that the Bill may be referred to a select committee. But having regard to the fact that the rules, as at present framed, do not suit the local requirements, I appeal to the honourable Minister to see whether it is not advisable to have all the rules scrutinised and amended in such a way that they suit the local conditions. Let me cite one or two examples to show how even in the case of persons who want to conform strictly to the provisions of the Act, the rules work very great hardship. The Corporation of Madras prosecuted certain ghee merchants. Mr. Smith knows those cases. The merchants were prosecuted because they did not put up labels showing the proportion of the various ingredients composing the sample of ghee. The rules required that they should put up such labels for every tin of ghee offered for sale. That means that they should send their samples to the Public Analyst or the Corporation Analyst and take his report of the analysis of the samples and only then sell their ghee clearly showing the proportion of the various ingredients in it. The merchants submitted that

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th October 1931.

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such a rule was unworkable. They agreed to put up labels showing whether the ghee was adulterated or unadulterated in order to warn customers as to what they were buying. It appears to me that what the merchants want is very reasonable and is worth examining. If the rules are examined in this light it might be possible for us to amend them in such a way that while not giving up the objects of the Act, no hardship will be caused to the merchants by forcing them to observe impracticable and unnecessary rules.

"I beg the hon. Minister to consider this aspect of the question. I dare say that there will be some rules which will be unsuitable to the City of Madras and other places; these rules were framed on the model of the western countries where a good deal of the transactions are done wholesale in order to warn people of the ingredients of each commodity. Unlike other countries, the charge of examination and chemical analysis is rather prohibitive in this country. I beg the indulgence of the hon. Minister to view this aspect of the question and to see whether this Bill may not be referred to a Select Committee and the suitability of the rules to the present day requirements and local conditions examined." 12-30 p.m.

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"Sir, this legislation is of a very important character. I am glad that this amending Bill has not come a day too late. Every one who knows the conditions prevalent not only in the city but also elsewhere in the Province, is aware of the enormous amount of adulteration that is going on in foodstuffs generally and the absence of any active attempt made by local bodies to put it down. I sympathise with certain difficulties which the merchants will experience when this Act is enforced. But, Sir, unless they are taught a lesson, they will continue to cheat the public as they have been doing so long. To mention only two cases of ghee and coffee, I find that the Madras Corporation has taken action and has prosecuted a certain number of the merchants and it should not be difficult for them to put labels on the tins with regard to the proportion of the ingredients of each tin. They ought to do it if the merchants do not want to sell adulterated commodity as a pure one. The poor buyer, the ordinary consumer of the foodstuffs, does not know what he is purchasing. It is only after he has purchased the commodity, taken it home and used it, that he realises that he has been cheated. This evil has become universal because the local bodies have not given effect to the provisions of the Adulteration Act. I hope, Sir, that the hon. Minister in charge of Local Bodies will draw the attention of the local bodies to this fact and see that this Act is enforced in a better way hereafter than in the past. At the same time I sympathise with the merchants and, if they really suffer any hardship in this matter, the Government will have to consider their case also."

* Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"Sir, I think there seems to be some misunderstanding with regard to this Bill; the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee is due to a misunderstanding. The difficulty under the present Act is that there are legal doubts as to whether the

rules issued under it, may not have to be re-issued each time the Act is extended to a municipality. It is the purpose of this Bill to remove this legal doubt. In a sense this is only a drafting measure, and it is unnecessary to deal with the principles underlying the attempt to cope with food adulteration. I am as interested as anybody in this House, in the question of checking food adulteration. But I venture to suggest that the measures which are necessary to amend the rules or to make them more applicable to certain places have to be dealt with in another way. Reference of this particular Bill to a Select Committee will not bring about the object which my hon. Friend, the Member for Madras, has in view. I join with him in suggesting to the hon. Minister an examination of the rules which are issued under this Act. But I do suggest that, for this purpose, it is not necessary to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. This is merely a drafting measure to remove a legal difficulty. I suggest that the Bill may go through without any further discussion and after that I shall consult my hon. Friend, the Member for Madras, and see whether we may not ask Government to amend some of the rules made under this Act with a veiw to alleviating any difficulty in the way of merchants and at the same time to strengthening the provisions of the Act in the direction of putting down what is a growing evil, viz., the adulteration of foodstuffs."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—" Sir, as explained in the Objects and Reasons, the object of the Bill is to remove a technical difficulty. A doubt was raised in the High Court in a recent case. Under this Act, rules were framed in the year 1926. In 1929 this Act was extended, by notification, to the Madras City. To prosecutions launched under the Act in the Madras City, objection was taken that, as the Act now stands, the rules framed in 1926 are not applicable to the city as the rules were not framed after the Act was extended to the city. The High Court expressed a doubt as to whether they will apply to the City. It is to avoid that difficulty and to see that the rules once framed, are made applicable to all localities when the Act is extended subsequently by notification, that this Bill has been brought forward. I shall certainly be prepared to consider the question of modifying the rules if specific proposals are brought forward. I may also mention that recently the merchants to whom my hon. Friend from Madras referred presented a petition as to the difficulties they are experiencing with regard to the working of these rules and the question is under the consideration of the Government. Consistent with the enforcement of the Act, I shall certainly consider any modification of the rules that may be necessary to deal with these cases. So far as the present Bill is concerned, its object is merely to take power to make these rules applicable to whatever locality the Act may be extended."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—" May I be permitted to say that the only way of dealing with the difficulty of the applicability of the rules to certain parts of the country is to consider also the grievances made by the merchants? Both these points might be considered

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simultaneously. What I say is that the Government might consider both these cases simultaneously, viz., the applicability of the rules to certain localities and the amendment of the rules so as to meet the legitimate and reasonable difficulties of the merchants when the Act is enforced. But if the Government insist upon the Bill being passed now and if they assure us that the proper consideration of the grievances will be made in the near future, there is no reason why I should press my point of view. But all the same I think that even in the interest of enforcing the provisions of this Act, it is desirable that the rules should be so modified as to suit local conditions and not to adopt in toto the rules framed in other countries in this connexion."

The question that the Bill be taken into consideration was put and carried.

Clauses 1 to 4 of the Bill were successively put and carried.

The Preamble of the Bill was put and carried.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I now move that the Bill be passed into law."

Mr. T. SUNDARA RAO NAYUDU:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

IX.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC ACT, 1930.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to present the Report[a] of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930 (Bill No. 9 of 1931) and to move that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration. Hon. Members will remember that this Bill was referred to the Select Committee and the Committee have submitted their report. They have made certain recommendations and they will be considered when the Government put this Act into force."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I desire to make one or two observations with regard to this Bill. I am glad that the Government have decided to enforce the provisions of this Act. This resolution on the part of the Government is due to our hon. ex-colleague Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi who indefatigably worked for the passing of this measure. Though I had to differ from some of the provisions of this Bill, it is not my intention that the present evils of immoral traffic that is very rampant in the city of Madras and in some parts of the Presidency, should go on. What I am afraid of is that too much power is vested with the Police in the discharge of their duties in connexion with the administration of the Act. In other countries prosecutions are generally launched against persons only when these prosecutions are sanctioned by an officer called the Director of Public Prosecutions, who brings to bear upon each case his judicial

[a] Printed as Appendix XXIII on pages 177-178 infra.

mind before he sanctions the Police to proceed with the cases. In the provisions of this Bill, this healthy restraint is absent. Therefore it becomes all the more necessary for the Government to introduce restraints and checks against any possible misuse of the powers by the Police. I am not exaggerating the state of affairs when I say that it is quite probable that the Police would abuse these powers. Even under existing conditions, you find cases of Police Officers misbehaving in the matter of dealing with women. The Government might be aware of the instances which occurred in Tinnevelly and other places where Police Officers were responsible for very great mischiefs. Therefore I am not at all exaggerating any possible fear in this respect. I would only request the Government to issue instructions to the Police Officers to act in consonance with social workers who would be better informed in these matters and who are really earnest in putting down this evil. Instead of doing that, if you allow the Police Officers to take action on their own initiative, I am really of opinion that it is possible of much misuse. I do not want that any respectable woman should be put to any trouble by any of these Police Officers on the ground of suspicion.

12-45 p.m. "I would rather prefer immorality in so far as it is confined to certain women to go on, than that a respectable woman be brought out to the public as a suspect of immoral life. It is this kind of thing happening that the Government should carefully safeguard against.

"There is another thing also. It is unfortunate that after these women are taken out of the brothels, there is no responsibility taken by the Government to protect them and to reform them. No doubt it may be due to financial reasons; but the Government ought not to undertake a legislation of this sort unless they are able at the same time to provide sufficient accommodation for these poor and destitute women who are turned out of the brothels. It is not for mere pleasure or the fun of it that these women go into the brothels. Mostly, it is on account of the stringent economic conditions prevailing in the country that these girls or women find an easy refuge in the first instance in brothels. If, therefore, it is the intention of the Government to reform these women, it is absolutely necessary that they should assume responsibility for running Rescue Homes. I am very sorry that Government are not in a position to run any themselves and that they are depending upon private effort that may be made by some philanthropists and social workers for founding Rescue Homes. I hope however that Government will at least give some subsidy to the private associations or social workers that run Rescue Homes and thereby enable the unfortunate women to lead a life of chastity and good character, after they are removed from the brothels. I trust, Sir, that the hon. the Home Member who has taken such great interest in getting this measure passed, will be enthusiastic enough to see that provision is made for helping private efforts in the matter of founding Rescue Homes for these women. Unless such Rescue Homes come into existence and the Government are assured of their proper management and supervision, I would request the hon. the Home Member not to enforce this measure."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that Bill No. 9 of 1931 (a Bill to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930) be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 of the Bill were successively put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I now move, Sir, that the Bill be passed into law.

"In this connexion, Sir, I should just like to refer to the speech delivered by my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. He wanted that Government should issue certain instructions which the Police should remember, in connexion with the bringing into force of the provisions of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, namely, the prevalent customs of the country. The same question was raised, Sir, in the Select Committee and I then told my hon. Friend that I would have his suggestion examined. I repeat the same thing now, that the suggestions made by my hon. Friend will be examined.

"As regards the ample subsidy that he wanted the Government to give, I may say that on account of financial stringency at this juncture, it is not possible for the Government to do anything in that direction. I have already had a talk with Mr. Sesha Ayyangar, the Secretary of the Vigilance Association, and he told me that his Society was collecting funds for the purpose of starting a Rescue Home. Of course, it is not possible for the Society to bring a permanent organization into existence immediately. I would therefore appeal to private generosity to come forward to assist the Government in providing Rescue Homes. The moment I come to know that a proper Rescue Home has been provided, the provisions of this Act will be put into force. I am sorry, however, that at the present moment, on account of great financial stringency, it is not possible for the Government to do anything in the matter."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I second it, Sir."

* Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"There is only one matter, Sir, on which I want to say a few words and it has already been referred to by my Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti. If the Act is going to be put into force at all, I do not see how Government are going to do it unless they have Rescue Homes to fall back upon. In the original Bill, there was a provision to the effect that the Government should see that Rescue Homes were brought into existence; but that provision was dropped later on. Now, if this Act is to be put into operation, I think Government ought to start Rescue Homes. We are not in a position even approximately to know the number of girls or women that will have to be taken care of, nor have the Government given us any idea as to the manner in which those women will be looked

[Mr. R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar] [30th October 1931

after. If this Act is not to be enforced at all, then it is all right; but there are already some Rescue Homes which are managed by private bodies. Yet, the hon. the Home Member said that the Government are not in a position to give any help to those private bodies. I do not know if that remark was made in view of the previous refusal of the Government to start any Rescue Homes themselves. At the same time, it is not known whether Government will allow this Act to be a dead letter. Unless really something is done by them to provide Rescue Homes—at least in the way of helping others to start such Homes or even of helping institutions which are already looking after these fallen women—I am sure this Act will become a dead letter. I would therefore like the hon. the Home Member to give the House some assurance that Government will at least help those who are running Rescue Homes at present, so that the Act might not remain a dead letter."

* Mr. Yakub Hasan:—"Sir, I am a member of the Vigilance Association and I am in a position to inform the House that serious attempts have been made to collect sufficient funds for opening a Rescue Home. Though the funds so far collected are not much, owing to the present financial conditions, people who were expected to pay in thousands paid only in hundreds. But still we find that the amount so far received is enough to rent a house wherein to house these women. Of course there is a big scheme for erecting a building and admitting a large number of women and so on; but that cannot take shape for some time. And so far as Madras city alone is concerned, I think the number of women to be rescued will not in the beginning be so large as to make their maintenance beyond the means of any single private association. However, I feel quite sure that as the need for more funds arises, there will be a fresh appeal and more funds will be forthcoming. I would therefore join Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar in requesting the hon. the Home Member to reconsider his decision and not simply refuse all help on the ground that Government are not in a position to do anything. That is not the sort of reply that we expect from him who has taken so much interest in this matter. Government have no idea as to how much funds will be required, nor have we any idea as to the amount; but anyway, a beginning must be made. We want this Bill to become an Act. The hon. the Home Member said that this Act will be enforced as soon as arrangements are made for starting Rescue Homes; but we want this Act to be put into force at once. It should not be made a condition that if Rescue Homes do not come into existence, this Act will not be enforced. For, then, one will depend on the other and it will be a vicious circle and the result will be that this Act will not come into force, nor will Rescue Homes be brought into existence. The Vigilance Association is trying its level best and has even given an undertaking that it will establish a Rescue Home on a small scale, and so this Act should be enforced without delay. The Government should give some support to it. It may not be a very large amount; but even with all the present financial difficulties, Government must find some amount for this purpose. Where there is a will there is a way, and Government ought not to excuse themselves

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by saying that there are such and such difficulties and that therefore they cannot promise any amount. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Home Member again to see that the Government promise some pecuniary assistance for the purpose of starting these Rescue Homes, even though it may not be very much."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, what I said was that the Secretary of the Vigilance Association told me that efforts were being made by the Association to bring a Rescue Home into existence and he also told me that they had collected certain funds. The moment the Rescue Home comes into existence, I shall put this Act into force.

"As for subsidy, Sir, the question has been examined fully. At present, it is not possible for the Government to give any subsidy to any institution. The Vigilance Association cannot of course without Government help carry on this work always; and it is hoped that two or three years hence, when the finance of this province are much better, we shall certainly consider the question of subsidies. The Secretary of the Vigilance Association told me that he was taking steps to bring a Rescue Home into existence very soon and the moment it is started, I shall put this Act into force."

Mr. YAKUB HASAN:—"Will the hon. Member kindly consider any application in this behalf?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not possible for me to do so, owing to present financial difficulties."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"On the question of subsidy, Sir, I should like to say a word. The Government are really magnifying unnecessarily this question of financial stringency. Even with regard to very wholesome measures like this, the Government bring forward this excuse of 'financial stringency'. The Government ought to look into the whole question in the way in which they meet necessary expenditure from time to time. The Government have been on the question of retrenchment so long and they are going to save a lot of money. What are they going to do with all that money? They will perhaps spend it in a wasteful manner. If the House invites the attention of the Government to the need for spending some amount on this very wholesome object, they come forward with the excuse of 'financial stringency'. This is certainly a bogey which should not be trotted out by Government in season and out of season. They should make some difference between a good thing and a bad thing. When the Government themselves agreed to this measure and knew at the time that without a Rescue Home, this Act could not be given effect to, they ought not to have stood in the way on the only ground that they could not run Rescue Homes themselves. No doubt, it all depends on the generosity of the public to a certain extent but the Government must also realise that there is a limit to such public generosity. The same causes that affect the Government finance affect finances of the private individuals. How can the Government say that they are unable to find

money at present for giving subsidies, and yet at the same time expect the people—who are equally suffering under the same financial stringency—to help an institution like this? If the Government expect public generosity, the Government should also realise that that generosity begins from themselves. I still hope, Sir, that when the Vigilance Association makes a request that the Government should assist it in bringing into existence a Rescue Home—however small it may be and however temporary it may be—the Government will not hesitate to come to its rescue and give a generous help in that direction."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the House is now ready for a vote. The question is that the Bill be passed into law."

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (3 p.m.) ...

X.—THE MADRAS GAMING (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Gaming (Amendment) Bill (Bill[a] No. 21 of 1931) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

"This is a Bill, Sir, in which it is proposed to introduce two small amendments, one to Section 5 and another to Section 6. In Section 5 as it stands at present, the Police officer who can issue a warrant is himself unable to execute it. We want to make it clear by giving him power also to execute the warrant issued by himself. In Section 6 we want to insert the words 'until the contrary is proved', after the words 'shall be evidence'. As has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the fact that this section, as it now stands, merely enables instruments of gaming to be used as evidence and creates no statutory presumption against the accused has been commented upon in a judgment of the High Court. In order to remedy these two defects I have introduced this simple Bill."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.*'

"I have no doubt that the hon. the Home Member will agree to this motion having regard to the fact that though the amendment is of only one clause, in the Madras Gaming Act of 1930, that amendment is a very important one seeking to take away from the accused persons at least one chance of proving their innocence. After all, the Madras Gaming Act was passed in 1930 and it has had very few chances of

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 15th September 1931.

30th October 1931] [Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

being executed. There was only one case which went up to the High Court and it seems that one Honourable Judge of the High Court commented upon the lack of statutory presumptive evidence against the accused by the mere reason that certain articles used for the purpose of gaming were found in a gaming house. I beg to submit, Sir, that the opinion of the Honourable the Judge of the High Court, however important it might be, should not be taken as a reason for trying to take away one of the opportunities for the accused persons to defend themselves against any false or misinformed charges against them. There must be much more evidence collected in order to justify the Government before they go to the Council seeking to alter the existing Act. I have no doubt that lawyer members of this Council will throw great light upon the necessity of retaining the Act as it is without introducing the very drastic amendment which the hon. the Home Member wants to introduce by means of this Bill. I therefore beg, Sir, that this House might agree to the motion I make, namely, that this Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of—

(1) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
(2) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
(3) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
(4) Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
(5) Mr. C. Basu Dev.
(6) Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
(7) The Advocate General.
(8) Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami.
(9) Mr. W. M. Browning.
(10) S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
(11) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
(12) Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
(13) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
(14) The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
(15) The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
(16) Myself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I do not oppose it, Sir."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, composed as above.

XI.—THE MADRAS CITY POLICE (AMENDMENT) BILL.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras City Police (Amendment) Bill[a] (Bill No. 22 of 1931) and move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once.

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 29th September 1931.

[Sir Mahomed Usman] [30th October 1931

"Sir, sections 42 and 43 of the Madras City Police Act correspond to sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Gaming Act. So, these sections 42 and 43 should be amended for the same reason as to why sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Gaming Act are proposed to be amended, as the City Police Act applies to the City of Madras. I therefore beg to introduce the amending Bill and move that it be taken into consideration at once."

Diwan Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"I second it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, as has been explained by the hon. the Home Member, this Bill is also an amending Bill in respect of a provision in the Madras City Police Act similar to that found in the Madras Gaming Act, with an additional amendment of empowering the officer who makes the search to do so even without the issue of a warrant. While the reasons which prompted me to ask for the leave of this House to refer the Madras Gaming Bill to a Select Committee govern so far also as this Bill is concerned, there is still another reason why this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, namely, that it seeks to empower a Police officer who goes to a house to search the house even without a warrant being issued by any officer statutorily empowered to do so. That seems to me to be a very drastic amendment and ought not to have been put before the Council. Moreover, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is admitted by the Government that though the Madras City Police Act was passed so early as 1888, no difficulties have so far been experienced in administering the Act. And I wonder, Sir, why in the year 1931 the Madras City Police should feel any difficulty in getting on with the City Police Act, as it is. As a matter of fact, there are many sections of the Indian Penal Code which are used for purposes other than those for which they were originally intended, the most classical instance being the extensive misuse of section 144. This Government or the Government of India have not taken any trouble to get that section amended. But simply because there was a flaw found by one of the Honourable Judges of the Madras High Court in respect of a common gaming house, it is unnecessary, Sir, to arm the Police with greater powers by empowering the searching officer to do so even without a warrant issued by a superior officer. Curiously enough, it is only in the City of Madras that the Police Commissioner enjoys the powers of a Magistrate also, which in the mufassal, the District Superintendent of Police does not exercise or possess. The Police Commissioner is also a Magistrate in the City; he is given the power of acting as a Magistrate in the issue of warrants; while he issues a warrant to a Police officer he brings to bear upon that question the Magisterial aspect of his duties, and issues the warrant on definite and justifiable considerations. That aspect is now intended to be taken away, or modified according to the present Bill. At any rate, it is necessary that this matter should be examined

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properly in a Select Committee. I therefore move, Sir, that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee the names of which I have already mentioned in connexion with the previous Bill, i.e.—

(1) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
(2) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
(3) Mr. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
(4) Mr. H. M. Jagannatham.
(5) Mr. C. Basu Dev.
(6) Rao Sahib P. Subrahmanyam Chetti.
(7) The Advocate General.
(8) Mr. D. V. Narasimhaswami.
(9) The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
(10) Mr. W. M. Browning.
(11) S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur.
(12) Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan.
(13) Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
(14) Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
(15) The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
(16) Myself."

Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN:—"I second it."

The hon Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no objection, Sir."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, composed as above.

XII.—A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill[a] to amend the Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 (Bill No. 24 of 1931) and move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee and the Committee be asked to present their report before the 3rd November 1931, the Committee to be composed of the following members:—

(1) The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
(2) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
(3) Mr. R. M. Palat.
(4) Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.
(5) Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
(6) Mr. N. Siva Raj.
(7) Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
(8) Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi.
(9) Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 20th October 1931.

[Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar] [30th October 1931

(10) Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
(11) Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
(12) Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
(13) Dr. P. Subbarayan.
(14) Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
(15) Mr. F. E. James.
(16) Myself.

"As explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the intention of the Government was to introduce a comprehensive amending Bill in which provision was sought to be made for introducing compulsory elementary education within the province on a much larger scale than has been found possible under the existing Act. But the reasons why it was found impossible to proceed with a Bill of that kind at present have been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Of course, money has to be found if elementary education is to be expanded. It was provided in the Bill which had been drafted during the time of my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, that all local authorities should be compelled to levy education cess at a particular rate and, under the Act, the Government would have to pay an amount equivalent to the proceeds of such a tax; but both taxation at this particular time and also the demand for an increased contribution from the Government would be difficult of achievement. (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—'The latter particularly.') It was with great reluctance, Sir, that the introduction of that Bill had to be postponed. But in the meanwhile the amendment of one section in the existing Act had become very necessary.

3-15 p.m. "The position of these private school managers particularly in the City of Madras became very difficult for reasons over which they perhaps had no control. Under the existing Act, in compulsory areas where private schools cannot levy fees they could get compensation from the local authorities which had introduced compulsion. In the City of Madras from the year 1925 compulsion had been gradually introduced in one division after another and, except in the case of Muslim girls, all other children of school-going age have now come under compulsion. Private schools cannot, therefore, levy fees under the present Act and the Corporation has been paying compensation to them at varying rates. The rules framed under the Act by the Government provided that in the City of Madras compensation should be paid by the Corporation at one and one-fifth of the standard rates of fees, while, in the remaining portion of the Presidency, the rate was the standard rate. An increased rate was provided for in the City of Madras alone. But as a matter of fact the private schools claimed that they were levying much higher rates before compulsion was introduced and naturally demanded that they must be paid compensation at the same rates as they were levying before the introduction of compulsion. The Corporation had to solve the difficulty and they were paying four times and even five times the standard rates. The Government, having prescribed the rates at which

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compensation could be paid, could not allow the Corporation or any other authority to debit to the Elementary Education Fund any larger sum than that prescribed; and so the Corporation could pay only a portion of the compensation out of the Elementary Education Fund and the rest had to come out of the general revenues. The present financial position of the Corporation had made it impossible for them to pay any compensation for the private schools either at the standard rates fixed by the Government out of the Elementary Education Fund or out of the general revenues. So, Sir, they have decided by a resolution, whether the Act compelled them to pay compensation or not, that they were not going to pay anything to the private managers. So the position of the managers has become very serious. They could not levy fees because there was a statutory embargo and the Corporation, for some reason or another—it is not necessary to go into the question whether it is sound or not—had definitely declined to pay the compensation. There were only two alternatives; either they should close down their schools altogether or they must be enabled to levy fees. I must say, Sir, in this connexion that mission agencies particularly and several private managers have been largely supplementing the efforts of the Corporation for providing elementary education in the city and many of the schools under private management have been particularly efficient and it will be a great disaster to have these schools closed. I am sure even if they levied fees most of these private schools which were so well managed would still attract a large number of students. Under these conditions, it became necessary for Government to introduce this piece of legislation which would enable private managers to levy fees. But there being compulsion within the City of Madras it was thought also necessary to provide a few free places where necessary for pupils who could not afford to pay. With that end in view, it has also been provided in the Bill that whenever it was thought necessary, that is to say, when there was no school, within one mile of the residence of the pupil it was open to the District Educational Council to insist upon certain number of free places being reserved for such poor pupils. That has also been provided for in the Act; but on no account could any compensation be demanded by these school managers as the Corporation had definitely declined to pay and in the mufassal also the local authorities were doing the same. It is with this view that this amending Bill has been brought as an urgent measure and it is because the position of the school managers has become difficult and they must be told what their position will be in the future that I have said that the Select Committee must meet and send their report before the 3rd November. I thought that it might be possible to take the Bill into consideration at once; but the hon. the Leader of the Opposition had given notice of a motion that it should be referred to a Select Committee. I had a consultation with him and we agreed that perhaps some of the controversies raised could more advantageously be discussed in a Committee than in the open Council. I have accordingly brought forward this motion that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee and in view of the Bill being considered as early as possible I have asked that the

Select Committee should report before the 3rd November. No doubt it will be a great strain on the hon. Members. But for the reasons I have already explained and in view of the great urgency to tell the private managers what their position is going to be, I hope hon. Members who are Members of the Select Committee will agree to work extra time. After all there is only one section of the Bill which raises some controversy and it can easily be finished at a sitting within two or three hours. I hope therefore that it will be able to report on the 3rd November."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I beg to second it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"It was usual, Sir, in this Council to introduce a Bill and explain to the Council the principle and the policy underlying the Bill and allow discussion upon that and afterwards to move for referring it to a Select Committee together. But of late we have been following the procedure of having both the introduction and referring to a Select Committee. I propose now to speak only with regard to the principle and policy of the Bill just now introduced by the hon. the Minister. I desire to mention, Sir, that this Bill is a result of the agitation started by the managers of aided institutions particularly in the City of Madras. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons my hon. Friend the Minister expressed wordy sympathy with regard to the compulsory education in the Presidency. But there is nothing in this Bill which aims to bring his object into effect. He pleaded the general complaint of lack of funds. But this Bill became an Act in the year 1920 and from 1920 it was the duty of the Government to forecaste to the authorities what the execution of that Act would devolve upon the finances of the Government. Successive Ministers have failed to take cognizance of that necessity and did not make ample provision for the purpose of extending compulsory education. Of course, the hon. Minister now is in a very convenient position of throwing the whole blame on local bodies. He knows more than anybody else the condition of the local bodies and the taxable capacity of the people and still he ignores all that knowledge which he had gained as a non-official and put on the garb of an official and says that the local bodies ought to have undertaken this responsibility and that the failure of compulsory primary education was due to the local authorities. I demur to any such contention. I must say that the Government have not been able to provide larger funds for the purpose of extending compulsory education. So far as the present amendment is concerned, viz., to enable these schools to levy fees, I must say this action is due to the policy of Government in the matter of allowing the Corporation to debit general revenues of the Corporation to the Elementary Education Fund. The Elementary Education Fund consists of the amount which a local authority was spending on primary education previous to the introduction of compulsion, proceeds of the educational cess that the authority may levy and an equal contribution derived from the Government. These three sources of income formed the nucleus of the Elementary Education Fund. The object is to spend those moneys upon elementary education in that locality. And whenever compulsion is introduced by

the local authority under section 47, no fees shall be charged at any elementary school in any area affected by a notification under section 46, provided that the local authority of such area shall pay compensation for such period and in such manner as may be prescribed for any loss of income, which may be caused by such remission of fees to elementary schools under private management. A reading of this section clearly shows that whatever might be the loss of income which the schools were getting in that particular area ought to be compensated by the local authority from out of the Education Fund which is constituted by the three sources of income which I have mentioned. But in the rule making power the Government had defined what the loss of fee income is by saying that the loss of income is according to standard rates. There is no mention of the standard rates in the Elementary Education Act. But the rules under the Grant-in-aid Code have got certain standard rates for schools maintained by themselves. These standard rates are based upon the consideration that education that is imparted in institutions maintained by public authority should be as free as possible. Naturally therefore the standard rates prescribed under the Grants-in-aid Code were very very low, when the schools were managed by private persons who were allowed to levy fees.

" There is no comparison between the fees charged in private institutions and those charged in public institutions. Therefore, there is no justification for the Government to say that the loss of fee income should be calculated only on the standard rates which are those prescribed by Government for their own institutions, which are only nominal. Naturally, the teacher-managers of aided institutions found that they were put to a great loss by being compensated only to the extent of a portion of the loss of fee income. Therefore it was that they influenced the local authority to pay compensation equal to the actual loss of fee-income. Governments can be irresponsible to public opinion but local authorities cannot afford to do that. They naturally saw the justice of the claim of the aided institutions not only on account of the fact that the actual loss suffered by these institutions were considerably larger than the amount of compensation prescribed under the Government rules, but also on account of the fact that if the local authority failed to give compensation to these institutions the result would be that these private institutions would have to be closed and would necessitate local bodies to open new schools which would certainly cost much more than the compensation they would be liable to pay according to the charges claimed by these private institutions. It was therefore that the Corporation of Madras agreed to pay the full loss of fee-income according to the strength of each institution. The registers were examined, and we found out what was the actual number of pupils reading in each institution, also examined the rates of fees charged by these institutions, calculated this amount and asked the Government to allow the Corporation to pay the compensation out of the Elementary Education Fund which was intended for the purpose of expanding primary education in the city. I cannot really see what objection there could be for the

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Government to permit the Corporation from spending out of the Elementary Education Fund. After all, if these institutions have to be closed, the local authority is bound to open more schools unless it withdraws the notification of compulsion. No doubt, when these teacher-managers were unable to get from the Corporation any fixed payment as compensation, they were obliged to go to the Government and say that the Government, instead of putting them in a state of suspense and uncertainty, might allow them to levy fees. But I do not think they took that argument to the Government very seriously. They only expected the hon. Minister to ask the Corporation to pay this amount from the Elementary Education Fund. However, I cannot conceive that any teacher-manager would think that it would be an easier thing to levy fees and collect money, instead of getting from the Corporation the full compensation in a lump. But the hon. Minister took them very seriously and he is now proposing a measure which would not perhaps be as beneficial as the teacher-managers once represented it to be to him. Now, what is the effect of this amendment ? You allow these private institutions to levy school-fees. There will be the difficulty whether the Madras public which has now become accustomed not to pay any school-fees for their children for the last five or six years would now be willing to pay fees, as long as the Corporation has taken upon itself the responsibility of educating free every youth of school-going age. Naturally, there will be great difficulty unless teacher-managers are able to collect fees from the parents of boys. Granting that it will be possible for some managers to maintain the institutions on school-fees collected by them, I have not the slightest doubt that a large number of private institutions will disappear for the mere reason that they would be unable to collect fees from the public, because they are already accustomed to non-payment of fees. Then, it will only mean that either the Corporation should withdraw the notification of compulsion or must provide education for the boys turned out of the private institutions which are closed. Now, what will be the effect of this charge on the resources of the Corporation? The Elementary Education Fund of the Corporation was at one time rich enough to pay full compensation, but the Government would not allow it to be disbursed from that fund. Therefore the Corporation increased its expenditure on its own schools, and began to spend liberally upon costly buildings, upon costly furniture and also upon the increase of salaries of headmasters and other teachers of their institutions, with the result that all the money available in the Elementary Education Fund is fully appropriated to all that expenditure, leaving no balance whatever even to pay to the teacher-managers. Having left the Corporation at that position, you now expect those private institutions to levy school-fees, thus driving them to the necessity of turning out a number of boys from those schools and also driving the Corporation to the necessity of opening more schools in order to take in those boys. Has the Corporation enough resources to do all that ? It has not. And what is after all the advantage of not permitting the Corporation to pay this compensation from out of the Elementary Education Fund but still throwing the responsibility on the Corporation of

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opening new schools and maintaining them ? After all, the contribution of the Government to that fund is only equivalent to the education cess. Only if the Corporation is able to increase the income of the fund by a further increase of the education cess, then the Government will be obliged to pay more money. There is no such fear, because the Corporation will not be in a position to become unpopular by attempting to increase taxation. So, so long as the money that is contributed by the Government is a fixed sum which is equivalent to the education cess, why should it prevent the Corporation from spending out of that fund to pay compensation in the absence of which they will be called upon to maintain more schools ? I really cannot conceive the objection of the Government to that aspect of the question. Sir, the fact that the Corporation sent up a resolution to the Government and also to the teacher-managers of aided institutions that, whether the Act is amended or not, they would not be paying compensation, is due not to the unwillingness of the Corporation to shoulder the responsibility, but because you have put them in a position which would make the Corporation take no other course than the one they adopted in their resolution which was sent up to the Government. If to-day you are prepared to say that the Corporation might spend, so far as compensation is concerned, out of the Elementary Education Fund, I should think the Corporation must be in a position to adjust its finances to enable some private schools, which are necessary, to continue to run, because it would be more economical and much more advantageous to the Corporation to allow these aided institutions to continue than to maintain all the schools themselves.

" In any case, Sir, it seems to me necessary that any amendment that may be made in this Act should take effect from a particular definite period and not immediately after the Bill is passed, for the reason that we are in the middle of a school year. I do not think it will be possible for the managers of aided institutions to levy school-fees even in the middle of a school year. As there is some interval between the passing of this Bill and the actual introduction of the measure, it must be possible for the Government to advise the Corporation to debit the compensation paid to these institutions to the Elementary Education Fund."

* Mr. ABDUL HAMEED KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the measure that has been introduced by the hon. the Minister for Education is a part of the original Bill which the Government ought to have introduced long ago. I will not go into the reasons why the Government did not think it fit to introduce the original Bill as a whole till now. The two questions that are to be considered in this Bill have been referred to by the hon. Member representing the city of Madras, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. It seems to me that elementary education, if it is to be introduced and if it is to be expanded in our province, it will not be possible to do so unless the Government takes up a larger control over the management of these schools not only in the matter of supervision but also in maintaining these schools. Many of the members

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not only of the Corporation, but I am sure of the other local bodies also have experienced that on account of the demands financial and otherwise of the local bodies, it has not been possible for them to devote their concentrated attention to the expansion of elementary education in their areas. I believe, therefore, that if the Government is serious about expanding elementary education in the province, it will have to take up the entire management in its own hands and deal with the question with a large heart and finance the whole thing itself.

"With regard to the question of compensation, we in the Madras Corporation have found it very difficult to deal with it because the rules are such that when the compensation is to be paid to the teacher-managers of the aided schools we have also to contribute out of the general funds. It is on that account, as has been pointed out by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, that the trouble began. If the Government removes that difficulty by enabling the Corporation and also other local bodies wherever compulsion is introduced to pay the full compensation from the Elementary Education Fund, it will be easy for the local bodies to satisfy the teacher-managers. But then the question comes whether if the Government allows teacher-managers to levy fees, either as soon as this Bill is pasesd into an Act or from the beginning of next year, whether it will be possible for the teacher-managers to run their elementary schools in the same area by levying fees where the local body also conducts schools without any fees. The competition will be keen, and it will be impossible for the aided managers to run their schools. The ultimate result will be that a number of pupils for whom provision could be made both by the local body, in this case the Corporation, and the aided managers in their schools will be limited. Most of the aided schools will go out of existence. The result will be that a number of children attending these aided schools will be considerably reduced. The question of introducing compulsion in an area like the city of Madras is a huge task, because the number of children attending schools will be considerably large. If the Corporation has to take upon itself the duty of providing schools for all children of school-going age, I may say that the expenditure will be much larger than it would be if we are allowed to pay the compensation to the teacher-managers and thus enable them to run their schools. Otherwise, a number of children from these aided schools who will be sent out when they are closed will have also to be provided for by the Corporation.

3-45 p.m. "These are certain hardships which have to be prevented by the way in which we are going to work the provisions of this Bill. Either the Government will have to consent to enabling the Corporation to give the entire compensation from the Education Funds, or they must say once for all that the Corporation need not take up the responsibility of introducing compulsion in the city till better times come when the Government will enable the Corporation to take it up. Also Government will have to realize that the people of the city have found the rate of taxes already very heavy. It will be impossible for us to

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increase the cess and collect more money in order to meet the educational expenditure and pay the compensation from the general funds. Therefore, the net result of the passing of the Bill will be the non-existence of a large number of teacher-manager schools, which will ultimately mean the reduction to an absurd position of the question of compulsion in the city. Therefore, the Government will have to give its best attention to this matter, and when the Bill emerges from the Select Committee, I am sure that it will have solved this very intricate problem, keeping in mind the expansion of elementary education in the Province."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister as well as the two hon. Members who have spoken on this matter seem to have had only the Madras city in view. (Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan: 'Naturally.')I suppose that in 25 or more municipalities, compulsory education has been introduced, and also in some other areas like the Saidapet taluk. Sir, I sympathize with the circumstances which have compelled the Minister to come forward with a piece of legislation of this sort. One finds some difficulty in giving his approval to the main object of this Bill. This Bill seeks to dispense with the system of compensation and to permit aided schools to levy fees in compulsory areas. I submit it is wrong in principle to levy fees in areas where compulsory education is in force. I do not think that in any country in the world compulsory education has been introduced without its being also at the same time made free. (The hon. Mr. S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar: 'Just the opposite.') Moreover it will mean double taxation on people if they are asked to pay fees where compulsory education is introduced. The local authority will necessarily have to levy an educational cess in compulsory areas and if people are to pay fees for the education of their children, in such areas, it will practically amount to the imposition of a double tax. No doubt a number of free places are proposed to be reserved in schools so as to give exemption for poor children. I do not know on what basis this exemption is proposed to be given. To get even poverty certificates one will have to spend some money. We are not told how many free places will be reserved, and whether the aided schools will be compensated for the loss of fee income which they will suffer in this way. There is no doubt that aided schools will suffer by competition if they are to levy fees, while the local board and municipal schools give education free. There is already a good deal of rivalry and overlapping between the various classes of elementary schools both in urban and rural areas. In many places, schools levying fees under public management have been placed in such a way as to be detrimental to aided education. Surely, the aided schools cannot expect to attract pupils unless they are schools of a very superior sort. I believe it is the policy of the Government to give all the encouragement they can for aided education. Government have more than once declared it to be their policy, that they will make elementary education their first concern and spend for it all the money they can

spare. I am afraid Government will be defeating this purpose if they discourage aided schools and make them suffer in competition with local board and municipal schools.

"I suppose this measure is meant only to be a temporary measure and I trust that the earliest opportunity will be taken to help aided schools also to give free education in compulsory areas."

* Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, I am one of those who feel that the entire cost of elementary education should be a charge on the revenues of the State; but, Sir, with the Government, as also with the local bodies, the question of finance always stood in the way of introducing compulsion in many municipal areas. Like the hon. Member Mr. Shetty I also feel that whenever compulsory education is introduced in any area, it should always be free and no levying of fees should at any stage be introduced. But in the evolution of the education of our province, I am afraid that until Government come forward to meet the entire cost on account of elementary education from the State funds, or until the local bodies are prepared to tax themselves properly a via media has to be found out. My Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, said that they would not permit the Corporation to pay the compensation out of the Elementary Education Fund. At the same time he also admitted that the Elementary Education Fund had got completely exhausted. I will just request the hon. Members to imagine this position. If only the Government had permitted the Corporation to pay the compensation due to private managements out of the Elementary Education Fund, the Elementary Education Fund would have got exhausted not this year but very much earlier and they would have come to a deadlock some two or three years since the introduction of compulsion. So, we cannot blame the Government for their order to the Corporation that it should not draw the compensation payable to the teacher-managers out of the Elementary Education Fund. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said that this Bill is the outcome of the agitation on the part of the teacher-managers. I say it is also due to the helplessness on the part of the local bodies in not introducing compulsion. This payment of compensation stands in the way of introduction of compulsion by very many municipalities. But for this, several municipalities would have introduced compulsory education long ago. As I have said before, until the local bodies are prepared to tax themselves more or until Government are prepared to help these local bodies with greater subsidies a via media has to be found out and that is provided for in this Bill. So, Sir, I support the hon. the third Minister's motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

* Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, my predecessors, at least many of them, spoke from the point of view of persons who are entrusted with the task of discharging civic duties as members of one municipal council or another. So far as I am concerned, I take my station here to-day as one who claims to be connected with

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private aided institutions educating a large number of boys in the city of Madras. Therefore, Sir, I venture to offer a few remarks on this subject in a somewhat interested fashion. It has been said by the previous speakers that so far as elementary education in this country is concerned, whatever may be the condition in other countries, compulsory elementary education carries with it the fact that it must also be free. I remember, Sir, reading over the discussion of the late Mr. Gokhale when he introduced that Bill several years ago, he said that an element of compulsion made that education to be given free. I also know that in countries like England where compulsory education is insisted upon, it is not free, because compulsory education is given through two agencies, viz., through aided institutions, and also through public institutions. But so far as conditions in this country are concerned, no progress can be made at all in compulsory elementary education unless it is both compulsory and free. And this prophecy or proposition of Mr. Gokhale has been amply borne out by the experiment that has been carried on in compulsory education after the passing of the Compulsory Education Act of 1920. Sir, I am constrained to say that in spite of this Act being on the Statute book, so far as our country is concerned, we find that we have not progressed very far, and even the Government in their Statement of Objects and Reasons of this amending Bill has stated that compulsory education has not made the headway that it was anticipated to make, the reason being that compulsory education has not been made enforceable all over the Presidency, it being left to the local bodies to introduce compulsion in their areas. It seems to me to be a problem of the first magnitude upon the solution of which the whole welfare of the future, not only of this Presidency, but of the whole country depends; and whatever pretence the Government might have had in the past, it has thrown away that cloak of pretence, and in the concluding sentence of the first paragraph in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Government has given a frank but a very sudden and disappointing statement that whatever their intentions might have been in the past, and they found fault with the local bodies for not extending the area of compulsion, they now say they are not going even to take that initiative of asking the local bodies to initiate compulsion. This is what they say: 'Unfortunately, since the success of the new proposals depends mainly on the provision of funds through the compulsory levy of the education tax involving large additional expenditure from provincial funds, Government have been compelled to postpone their introduction owing to the present financial stringency.' In other words it is a sorry thing to see that the finances of the province have been reduced to such an extent that even such public utility service as free compulsory elementary education has to be postponed.

" Sir, the hon. Member for the city of Madras who spoke previously 4 p.m.
on this question said that this Bill is the result of the agitation of teacher-managers. I think he would agree with me that, so far as the teacher-managers are concerned, there are two equally powerful groups among them, for some favour free and compulsory education while

others favour the system of the levy of school fees. I shall now address myself to the difficulties felt by the private aided institutions, which are not all teacher-manager schools, in regard to this amending Bill. According to the rules framed under the provisions of the old Act, compensation was to be paid on the standard rates to institutions in places where compulsion was introduced and where no school fees could be levied. Now, the question of standard rates has been a sore one, and, so far as I can lay my hands on a definition of what is meant by standard rate, the one that is prescribed in Chapter V of the Madras Educational Rules is this: 'For the first and second standards, the standard rate is one anna, for the third, 2 annas; for the fourth, 4 annas and for the fifth, 4 annas.' Now, Sir, this standard rate, even according to the definition, is the rate levied in schools under public management. It cannot for one moment be contended that these aided institutions have been charging these rates or can carry on the schools charging these rates. There is no definition at all of what is meant by standard rate. And when compensation has been prescribed to be given on the standard rates, the aided institutions found themselves incurring a very great loss. For, they had been levying fees at a rate much higher than that fixed as standard. I may go one step further and tell this House that even in Government schools—take for instance, the Presidency Training Schools which are institutions managed and paid by Governmet—the fees levied are much higher than the standard rates as defined in Madras Educational Rules. I know as a matter of fact that in the first standard of the Presidency Training Schools the fee charged is ten annas whereas the fee prescribed in the rules is only one anna. Sir, I am mentioning this only to show that the payment of compensation has absolutely no relation to the existing practice and state of things and the sooner this is done away with, the better.

" Sir, so far as the private aided institutions are concerned, some of them have certainly agitated for the levy of fees. But I may tell the House that that agitation has been mainly due to the slipshod way in which compensation was being awarded to those institutions. Sir, the difficulties which the managers of private aided institutions have to undergo in receiving compensation at the hands of the Madras Corporation are numerous although the Corporation is not solely responsible for it. Managers have to wait at the doors of the Corporation on many occasions with uncertainty in their minds. Sometimes the Corporation paid the managers only four times the standard rate and sometimes three times the standard rate. Now, Sir, the managers have been circularized by the Corporation of Madras that so far as aided institutions are concerned, they would not get any compensation from 1st January 1932. So that the private aided institutions stand to-day in this unenviable position. On the one hand on account of the existing Act they cannot levy fees and on the other, no compensation is to be paid to them from 1st January 1932. When the managers of aided institutions are in this predicament, the hon. Minister in charge of Education has come forward with this amending Bill. Sir, so far as the Government are concerned, they give the right to levy fees. But I

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think it is necessary to bear this in mind that, so far as the poor children are concerned, they will be unable to find accommodation in schools on account of the fact that the local bodies will be unable to provide for all of them. I have got statistics so far as the city of Madras is concerned. In the 134 schools maintained by the Corporation there are 31,456 boys and girls. In the city of Madras with a population of over 6½ lakhs the number of school-going children may be roughly put at 60,000. Though the Educational Officer of the Corporation puts the figure at 53,911, making allowance for some error, I would say that at least 60,000 school-going children exist in the city of Madras. For this huge number, it stands to reason that no adequate provision can be made by the Corporation within the twinkling of an eye. Aided institutions have taken charge of most of these pupils. From the statistics we can see that aided institutions give education to at least half the aggregate number.

"Now, the position will be this: if fees are asked to be levied by aided institutions and if compensation is to be withdrawn from them, these children would perforce be driven away from the schools for the simple reason that they would not be able to pay fees. Again, the time chosen for the levy of these fees is also very inopportune. So far as free schools are concerned, most of the poor pupils would flock to them. The middle-class people, on account of the financial distress they are now undergoing, would find it difficult to pay fees for their children which the private aided institutions would demand. If, all on a sudden, in the middle of the school year—the school year begins in June—when the parents of the children would not have made provision in their family budgets for this school fee, demand is to be made for fees, even the children of the middle-classes would either flock to the Corporation schools or sit at home and waste the rest of the term thus education being cut off in the middle of the school year. This responsibility weighs very heavily on those who are in charge of aided institutions. So far as the city of Madras is concerned in areas where compulsion is now in force, it would be very difficult to make the parents pay school fees. The people could not easily be induced to change their ideas to which they have been accustomed all these six or seven years. All these are objections to the levy of fees. And, as I ventured to suggest earlier, it seems to me, Sir, that with special reference to the existing conditions in this Presidency, the only proper course would be to make education compulsory and also free. For this purpose a large provision must be made in the budget. While on this point, Sir, the work on which the Retrenchment Committee is engaged, naturally occurs to my mind. The Committee has been sitting from March. Even to this day, 30th October, the economies which we all expected have not come to pass. On the other hand, things seem to move on in a different manner altogether. In other countries which are more businesslike, the men at the helm of affairs are more responsible for public opinion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I would advise the hon. Member to limit his remarks to the Bill before the House."

* Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar:—" The next objections so far as private aided institutions have to urge against the system of levying fees in the city of Madras is this: that on account of the fact that education has been made compulsory and free in the city of Madras, the Corporation has started a number of schools even in areas which were being served efficiently with aided institutions. In one instance, at least, I find that four Corporation schools have been started within a radius of half a mile of an important aided institution with the result that even with the power of levying fees granted to the aided institution, the institution is bound to find itself helpless on account of the existence of these free Corporation schools in the neighbourhood. Therefore, there seems to be some cogent objection to the levy of fees so far as the city of Madras is concerned. I confess I am not aware of the situation in the mufassal or in other parts of the Presidency.

" I therefore think, Sir, that so far as the general policy underlying the Bill is concerned, the House must clearly express the opinion that compulsory education must be free. But if the city of Madras is to be faced with this alternative of levying of school fees or no compensation at all, that is to say, that they must receive no compensation and that they must not levy any school fees, aided institutions will certainly prefer the levy of fees with certain safeguards, the safeguards being this, that during the transitory period until public mentality can be changed to adapt to new circumstances brought by this Bill, a provision must be made by way of subsidy to be given either by the local authority enforcing compulsion or by Government. That is the object with which I gave notice of my amendment. When I move my amendment, I shall explain the provision that I have suggested, namely, that during the period of transition, say three years, provision should be made to make good the loss that would be sustained by aided schools by this change in the system of levy of school fees.

" With these observations, I have pleasure in supporting the proposition that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

* Dr. P. Subbarayan:—" Mr. President, from the statement made by the hon. Gentleman on the floor of this House during the discussion of the Budget, I really thought that he was going to introduce a comprehensive measure. I find however from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill that he finds difficulty with regard to the financial implication of the Bill and has thought it necessary to drop that comprehensive measure. I would like to ask him in this connexion whether even now the Government could be compelled statutorily to find the funds necessary if the local bodies, under the Elementary Education Act as it exists to-day, chose to levy the education cess. Therefore, the Government must always think of the situation that will arise if the local bodies concerned choose to-day to levy the education cess. Therefore, I do not think it would help the Government very much. This liability is always facing them. It would be very much expensive to the Government if they really are going to compel local

bodies to levy this cess. I think the Statement of Objects and Reasons itself admits that, as far as the Government can envisage the situation, it has not been possible to compel any local body to have any scheme of compulsory education prepared. Again, as is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is one of the objects of the new measure to take power to the Government to compel local bodies to have a scheme of compulsory education. Therefore, Sir, I do not think the idea of financial stringency ought to have prevented the Government from taking this step. Of course, the hon. the Minister may very well reiterate by saying that I had an opportunity of doing this and I did nothing all the four years during which term I was in office. But I am sure he himself admitted on the floor of this House that a certain amount of work has been done during the last four years and there was material very much ready at hand for him to take up and solve this problem. If he really has a mind to solve this question, as he professes to have, I cannot understand why he should not have persuaded his hon. Collegues of the Government to let him pilot this measure in this House. I do not think that any piecemeal legislation of the kind that is sought to be undertaken by this measure is going to solve the problem of elementary education in this province; because, I would like to mention in this connexion, as my hon. Friend Mr. Chettiyar pointed out, the only concern of this Bill is with the city of Madras. I think the speeches made by the hon. the Minister himself and by the two hon. Members sitting behind me who represent the city of Madras in this House really prove that this measure is really intended for the city of Madras. I can sympathize with the position of teacher-managers and managers of Mission schools which the hon. the Minister spoke of, but at the same time I would like to give my warning both to the managers of Mission schools and the teacher-managers. Take it for granted that this measure is passed into law. As my hon. Friend the gentleman opposite, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, pointed out, most of the children who are now attending schools managed by teacher-managers and missionary bodies freely will have begun to pay fees from 1st January 1932, because I believe it is the date which is now proposed by the Corporation as the date from which they will not pay any compensation to such schools. If that happens, I am sure the hon. Members will envisage the situation when the Corporation schools are bound to be crowded. If that is so, then the Corporation will have to find more funds for starting more free schools, because the accommodation is available only for 30,000 pupils in the 134 schools of the Corporation which exist to-day. According to the calculation made by the Educational Officer of the Corporation places must be found for another 23,000 pupils, because that is the figure that has been given of pupils who are of school-going age. Therefore, the Corporation, inspite of having passed their resolution, that they will not be in a position to pay compensation to the teacher-managers, will find themselves in the position of having to spend this money which they are now refusing to give, because, having once introduced the principle of compulsion, they will have to find places for all the school-going population, if they are going to be

4-15 p.m.

compelled to stick to the principle of compulsion. Of course it is a well-understood principle, at least as far as I am concerned, I can speak with a certain amount of confidence, that the schools managed by the Corporation are more expensive than aided schools which are conducted to-day. If that is the case, the Corporation will have to find double the money of what they are now spending by way of compensation. They will have to find the sum to run the schools which are necessary to accommodate all the children who have been compelled to go to schools.

"I do not think the mere passing of this measure is going to solve the problem which has to be faced both by the Government and the local bodies concerned. I am glad at least the hon. the Minister has thought it fit to let this Bill go before the Select Committee. When this Bill is sent to the Select Committee, they might decide to drop it; even if they do not drop it, the Council might drop it. I presume that power is vested in the hands of this House to drop this measure if they find that the method adopted is not one that is going to solve the problem which has confronted both the Government and the local bodies concerned. The hon. the Minister has throughout mentioned that, in places where education is made compulsory, it should also be made free. I do not think we are far wrong when I say that we have not attained that stage yet. In England the rich parent is prepared to spend heavily for the education of his boys. But we have attained a different stage in this country. Even though we may spend large sums of money on festivals and other things, the parent in this country thinks twice before he sends his children to costly schools, because the fees charged are more. If that is the state of affairs in this country, I do not think we can compare ourselves with countries like England where the mentality of the people is different with regard to education of their boys. Therefore, I reiterate Mr. Chettiyar's proposition, that if really compulsion is going to be enforced and we are going to bring all school-going children into schools, it ought to be made not only compulsory but also free.

"With these few words, I do not mean to oppose the Bill going to the Select Committee."

* Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"I am one of those who appreciate the difficulties which have confronted the hon. the Minister for Education. However, I would submit that this Bill should be considered merely as a stop-gap arrangement. If we are going to have compulsory elementary education in this Presidency, it is the duty of the Government to make it free. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition told us that in England the parents do not mind spending large sums of money for the education of their children, whereas in India the parents do not care to send their children to costly schools, but that they are prepared to spend large sums of money on fairs and festivals. I do not agree with him in that statement. India is a poor country and really there is no comparison between England and India. I am of opinion that elementary education should be made the first charge on the provincial revenues and any scheme that is brought forward

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to popularize elementary education should recognize the principle that Government should find money for elementary education. There is no good of looking to the local bodies for finding money, for the local bodies will in their turn look to the Government for funds. This system of asking local bodies to introduce compulsory elementary education in their areas that Government contributing a moiety of the amount that the local bodies will have to find on condition that the local bodies should restrict their expenditure to certain liabilities is an unworkable scheme. If Government is serious, about introducing compulsory elementary education in this Presidency, they should make it free. It is only the other day that the Government undertook to collect taxes in regard to motor transport to give subsidies to local bodies for maintaining roads. Cannot a similar procedure be adopted with regard to elementary education? I do not like the Government adopting a stop-gap arrangement with regard to elementary education. His Excellency the Governor pointed out at the opening of his speech at the last session of the Council that elementary education should be popularized if the country should progress. His Excellency sympathized with the need for the Government taking up this question, but this Bill makes one feel that we are really trying to go backward. If once the question of levying fees comes in, I am afraid, though it is stop-gap arrangement it may become permanent. The managers of aided institutions in their anxiety to get some money have reconciled themselves to the collection of fees. If Government is anxious that elementary education should be made popular, this is not the right method. Government should make it a provincial question and make contributions from their provincial revenues to local bodies and ask them to run their schools. The local bodies should be relieved of the obligation to run elementary schools. The Government may ask the District Educational Councils to be in charge of elementary education and the Government may send their contributions to the District Educational Councils who in their turn may be asked to give subsidies to aided schools or run elementary schools. The whole difficulty has come in because the local bodies have been made to take up the responsibility. It is owing to this difficulty that the spread of elementary education in this Presidency has been impeded. Of course, as I said, the hon. the Minister for Education feels that something should be done to relieve the situation and that this could be done by allowing the Bill to go to the Select Committee. There is a feeling both in the Government and the Opposition Benches that as a temporary measure at least we could try levying fees. I am afraid that that is not the right method. It may be expedient just for the present, but the question is whether it is going to solve the problem permanently. I therefore suggest to the hon. the Minister for Education to think twice before he makes a permanent change in the Statute Book. He must think that it is only a temporary measure just. We may perhaps adopt it as a measure of retrenchment but as a change in policy. I therefore commend to him that he should consider this Bill only as a measure of expediency and not as one intended to change the policy of Government."

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4-30 p.m. * Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, I am not in a mood to take part in this debate. As all my Colleagues in the Corporation of Madras have taken part, I think, it is my duty to say a few words. Sir, I quite realize the intention of the hon. the Minister for having brought forward this emergency measure. If this Bill is allowed to become an Act without sufficient safeguards, it will defeat the object with which he has brought it forward. I am glad the hon. the Leader of the Opposition consented to allow it to go to the Select Committee, its report being returnable to the Council on the 3rd November. The Corporation has decided not to give any compensation from the 1st January and many of the teacher-managers will be almost helpless, after that date. Sir, my Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar was telling that there are 60,000 school-going children in the city of Madras. That is a superficial estimate. That is an estimate got from the children that are attending the various schools to-day, both Corporation and aided. I know that a number of children are working as domestic servants, in various bazaars and elsewhere. So it will be 5,000 or more who are not being sent to schools. Of these 60,000, 30,000 are educated by the Corporation at a cost of about 8 lakhs of rupees and the rest 30,000 are being educated by aided schools. Of course, aided schools are nothing but agencies to assist the Corporation in the scheme of compulsory education.

"If these aided schools are refused assistance what will happen? As one hon. Member remarked, people who have not been accustomed to pay fees for the last seven years will not easily adjust themselves to paying fees now, and they will all flock to the Corporation schools. The Corporation having made education free and compulsory ought to give education to these people. It will cost them Rs. 8,00,000 where they are only spending Rs. 1,00,000. I estimate that the total cost of educating all the 70,000 children of school-going age will be about 16 to 18 lakhs of rupees—an amount which the Corporation cannot think of spending in the present bad state of its finances. If Government really want that education should be free and compulsory, they should, as my friend Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar remarked, make education the first charge on their income. Government should advise the Corporation, as my friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti remarked—although he is himself a member of the Corporation Standing Finance Committee he has allowed such things there—not to go in for costly palatial buildings for these elementary schools. They should be asked to curtail their expenditure on such buildings. They spend about Rs. 6,00,000 on their own schools and I may say that if that amount was distributed to aided schools you could educate nearly six times the number of children now educated in the Corporation schools. It is high time that the Corporation and the Government recognized pial schools and even schools under the banyan tree. Were not many of the greatest philosophers of India who shook the whole world educated in their early days under the banyan tree? Is it not better that we go back a little in this matter to our ancient institution if our object is to spread education among all classes of people—the poor as well as the rich? The Corporation should

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not spend so much on palatial school buildings and highly paid teachers and headmasters. If the Minister or the party in power arranges to pass this Bill as it is without any amendment, it will be disastrous to the cause of elementary education in the city. Also, if as the hon. the Leader of the Opposition remarked, the Bill was dropped, even then it would be disastrous to elementary education in the city. It is the duty of the Government to devise a remedy to meet the situation in order that the metropolis of the Presidency may be an example to the whole Presidency in the matter of free and compulsory education. I suggest that Government should come to the rescue of aided schools and pay them full fee compensation and not the disgraceful standard rate prevailing at present. If it costs Rs. 400 to run a school, it can get a compensation of only Rs. 40 according to standard rate. The standard rate is one anna per boy and half an anna per girl. Which school can be managed efficiently with this small compensation? Again why should there be a lower rate for girls than for boys? Do they think that women teachers are more easily available than men teachers? As my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti said, it is high time that the rules are also revised in addition to amending the Act. Government which has consented to make the area free and compulsory must certainly come to the aid of the Corporation. They should not stand in the way of our utilizing the amount from the education fund. In this connexion I should say that I did not expect Mr. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar who is a local body gentleman to take up that attitude. We know how much we suffer in the Corporation of Madras. The Government are afraid that if we spent from the education fund they would also have to pay an equal amount. They feel nervous about that contingency. They are now making retrenchments in various directions and I do not see why they cannot find Rs. 2,00,000 for this purpose. There are some schools like certain Mission schools which want to levy fees. Let them be given the option of levying fees. In such cases if they do not get as much as they would get by levying full fees or as much as the compensation that was being paid to them, let the Government or the Corporation come to their rescue. There is a statutory amount—about Rs. 24,600—set apart for distribution according to the standard rates. I think this amount will be sufficient to meet the difference I have referred to above. Perhaps the Corporation may say that they have spent all this amount already. So we have to find the money necessary for running the schools from January to March and if the hon. Minister can spare Rs. 6,000 to maintain these schools all these things will adjust themselves. I request the Select Committee to amend the Bill in such a way that when it is presented to the Council it will be in a form acceptable to them and in no way disastrous to the cause of free elementary education in the city of Madras."

* Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai:—"I am here to support any measure whose object is the free and compulsory education of the masses, especially the depressed classes. There are two provisions in

this Bill to which I want to refer. The first is that by making a provision for the levy of fees you will be hitting hard the depressed classes who are too poor to pay school fees for their children. In many places the depressed classes have felt the introduction of compulsion a hardship, because on account of their poverty they have to send their children to school often without meals, owing to the pressure of attendance committees. If this Bill was passed into law and fees were levied, I am sure a large percentage of depressed class pupils will have to go without education, especially as there is provision in the Bill for admitting only a certain limited number of poor students. In many places it is a matter of great difficulty to get certificates of poverty. At a time like this when the depressed classes have just come to realize the value of elementary education, unless the Select Committee carefully considers these difficulties and makes provision to meet them, I am afraid that what little concessions have been shown to the depressed classes will go in vain. The hon. Minister also said that he had fixed one mile as the distance limit for the starting of new schools. Circumstances differ in various places and an arbitrary distance such as a mile will be a hardship in some cases. I request the hon. Minister and the Select Committee to take into consideration all these circumstances in fixing the distance limit."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"Mr. President, I no doubt did compliment my hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, on the fact that he had put into legislative form some excellent provisions intended for the expansion of elementary education. The important section which the present Bill contains is word for word what is found in that excellent Bill of his. And I am therefore very much surprised that he should have taken exception to that provision on the question of its principle itself. I certainly understand his criticising my not having brought the more comprehensive Bill which it was his ambition to introduce during the time of his Ministry, which unfortunately he was not able to realize. Well, it was my ambition also to introduce it and I have explained as clearly as I can the reasons for my not doing so. My hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, said that even now if a local authority chose to introduce the education cess it is obligatory on Government to provide an amount equivalent to the proceeds of that taxation. I am no doubt aware of that. But does my hon. Friend mean to say that there is no difference between a local authority voluntarily taxing itself and Government statutorily imposing on the local authority the obligation of levying the tax whether it is willing to do so or not? And my hon. Friend's Bill which, as I said, he was intending to introduce, had also enhanced the rates of education cess provided for in the existing Act. Although I join with him in the lamentation that I was not able to introduce the original Bill which had been framed by my hon. Friend, I cannot certainly follow him when he took exception to this provision in the present Bill, which, as I said, is taken word for word from his Bill itself. It was not

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intended by him as temporary measure as some of his followers want this measure to be; it was measure which he intended to hand down to posterity permanently on the statute book of this Province. 1-45 p.m.

"Mr. President, I do not feel called upon at this stage to answer all the criticisms that have been advanced, because I observe there is a general concensus of opinion that the Bill should go before a Select Committee. But I may perhaps be permitted to remove one misapprehension with regard to what prevails in other countries and other provinces of this country. My hon. Friend said that wherever compulsion had been introduced education was also made free."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"In England it is the case."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"It is not the case in England. My hon. Friend, Dr. Subbarayan, knows that it is not the case and has said so just now."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti:—"I have got the testimony of Mr. Winter to the effect that it is so."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar:—"Well Sir, then it is a case of one oath against another. I cannot myself speak with first hand knowledge of the state of things in England. But in several other provinces of our country where statutory provision has been made for compulsion, education is free only in public schools. Private schools are at liberty to levy fees. And that is exactly the provision which we are seeking to introduce in the present Bill.

"Sir, I am not going into a detailed examination of the various criticisms that have been made on the Bill. I am glad to note there is a general agreement on the question that it should be referred to a Select Committee. I am also glad to see that the House is in favour of having the Select Committee's report presented before 3rd November."

* The hon. the President:—"The question is that Bill No. 24 of 1931 be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Members proposed and that the Committee be asked to present their report before 3rd November 1931."

The motion was carried.

XIII.—RESOLUTION UNDER THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT.

* The hon'ble Mr. P. T. Rajan:—"Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that the following notification laid in draft before the Council under section* 8 *of the Cotton Transport Act,* 1923 (*III of* 1923) (*XXXIV of* 1925), *be approved and issued by the Local Government in the form in which it has been so laid:—*

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) *of section* 3 *of the Cotton Transport Act,* 1923 (*III of* 1923), *the Governor acting with Ministers is hereby pleased to issue the following*

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amendments to Development Department Notification No. 278, *dated* 19*th September* 1928, *published at pages* 1455 *to* 1461 *of Part I of the* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated* 25*th September* 1928, *as subsequently amended:—*

Amendments.

In paragraph 2 *of Schedule II appended to the said notification—*

(i) *After the words 'from Villupuram to Trichinopoly both inclusive', the words 'from Cuddalore to Vriddhachalam both inclusive', and after the words 'from Trichinopoly to Erode both inclusive', the words 'from Sembatta and Chettinad to Parayankulam on the Trichinopoly-Manamadurai section' shall be inserted; and*

(ii) *for the words 'from Salem junction to Salem town both inclusive', the words 'from Salem junction to Vriddhachalam both inclusive, from Salem junction to Mettur dam both inclusive' shall be substituted.'*

"With a view to maintain the purity of cotton grown, the Province was divided into two areas and in order to prevent import of cotton from one area to another a notification was issued under paragraph 2 of Schedule II of the Development Department Notification, dated 19th September 1928. That notification states that cotton can be imported into the area only if the person holds a licence. Consequent on the opening of the new railway lines in the southern area it has been found necessary that these lines also should be included in the notification. This is a formal resolution and I hope the House will be pleased to pass it."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XIV.—AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE IV OF THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

'*That the following amendment to the provision made to determine the percentages of turnover of business transacted in the area of a municipality and published with Local Self-Government Department Notification No.* 715 *at pages* 344–45 *of Part I-A of the* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated* the 14*th April* 1931, *which the Governor acting with Ministers proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause* (b) *of sub-rule* (1) *and sub-rule* (2) *of rule* 18 *of Schedule IV to the Madras District Municipalities Act,* 1920 (*Madras Act V of* 1920), *be approved:—*

That the words "per annum" occurring in the first and second items in column (1) *of the schedule appended to the said provision be omitted.*'

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"The object of the amendment is that: under the District Municipalities Act and also under the Local Boards Act, there is a provision for the levy of what is called profession tax on business carried on by people and that levy is based upon the income of the business calculated at a certain percentage of turnover. There is a rule in the schedule to the Acts that the Legislative Council should approve of the principle on which the income should be assessed. This House gave approval to my proposal to fix the percentage on the turnover; in accordance with the approval of this House, the resolution has been published. But in the resolution it is stated that the turnover to be taken into consideration should be the turnover of the business during one year. But the provisions of the Act itself say that the tax should be levied on the turnover for a half-year and not on the basis of the whole year; therefore the turnover has to be calculated for each half-year separately. It has been pointed out by certain municipalities that this rule is inconsistent with the provisions of the Act itself. It is to avoid that inconsistency and to bring the rule into line with the Act itself that this amendment is moved. I therefore beg to move the motion."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XV.—AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE IV OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

'*That the following amendment in the provision made to determine the percentages of turnover of business transacted in the area of a local board and published with Local Self-Government Department Notification No.* 717, *at page* 345 *of Part I-A of the* Fort St. George Gazette, *dated the* 14*th April* 1931, *which the Governor acting with Ministers proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by clause* (*b*) *of sub-rule* (1) *and sub-rule* (2) *of rule* 11 *of Schedule IV to the Madras Local Boards Act,* 1920 (*Madras Act XIV of* 1920), *be approved:—*

That the words "per annum" occurring in the first and second items in column (1) *of the schedule appended to the said provision be omitted.*'

"I have already stated the reasons why the amendment is moved. This amendment relates to the Local Boards Act while the previous one relates to the District Municipalities Act."

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

XVI.—THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL—ADDITION OF A MEMBER TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" Sir, with your permission, I beg to move—

' *that the name of Mr. D. N. Strathie be added to the list of Members of the Select Committee on the Madras Co-operative Societies Bill (Bill No.* 4 *of* 1931) '."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR:—" I second it."

Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—" May I ask what the number of this Member is in the list of Select Committee Members on the Co-operative Societies Bill ? "

The hon. Mr. P. T. RAJAN:—" I want notice, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

XVII.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

[a] *Press communiqués issued, summarizing the deliberations of the Retrenchment Committee meetings held from 23rd to 25th and on 30th and 31st July* 1931 *and on 1st August* 1931.

[b] *List of posts on Rs.* 500 *per mensem and above created during the quarter ending the 30th June* 1931.

[c] *Statement of action taken by the Government on the resolution passed during the first session of the Fourth Madras Legislative Council,* 1930–31.

[d] *Proceedings of the meetings of the Finance Committee,* 1931–32 (2 *and* 3), *held on the 23rd and 30th July* 1931.

[e] *Press communiqués issued, summarizing the deliberations of the Retrenchment Committee meetings held* (1) *from the 6th to 8th August* 1931 *and* (2) *on the 11th, 12th, and 14th to 16th September* 1931.

[f] *Press communiqué, dated the 14th September* 1931, *summarizing the progress achieved in the matter of retrenchment during the current financial year.*

[g] *Notification No.* 1401, *dated the 11th August* 1931, *regarding supersession of the Madura Municipal Council for a period of one year.*

[h] *G.O. No.* 1583, *P.H., dated the 28th August* 1931, *regarding discontinuance of anti-drink and drug propaganda.*

[g] *G.O. No.* 1052, *Development, dated the 20th July* 1931, *regarding amendment to rule* 24 *of the rules framed under the Madras State-aid to Industries Act,* 1922.

a Printed as Appendix XXIV on pages 179–182 infra.
b Printed as Appendix XXV on pages 183–186 infra.
c Printed as Appendix XXVI on page 187 infra.
d Printed separately.
e Printed as Appendix XXVII on pages 187–193 infra.
f Printed as Appendix XXVIII on pages 193–196 infra.
g Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
h Placed on Editor's Table.

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[a] *G.O. No.* 881, *Development, dated the* 13th *June* 1931, *regarding audit report and accounts of the Chenat Nair Exploitation Division for the year* 1929–30.

[a] *G.O. No.* 969, *Development, dated the* 2nd *July* 1931, *regarding audit report and accounts of the Agricultural College Dairy, Coimbatore, for the year* 1929–30.

[a] *G.O. No.* 1080, *Development, dated the* 24th *July* 1931, *regarding audit report and accounts of the Wynaad Forests Division for the year* 1929–30.

[a] *G.O. No.* 1231, *Development, dated the* 17th *August* 1931, *regarding sale of quinine at reduced prices in Indian States.*

[b] *U.O. Note No.* 4785-*C*-1, *Law (Registration) Department, dated the* 23rd *September* 1931, *regarding the appointment of a temporary sub-registrar at Mangalore with reference to the answer to Question No.* 26, *dated the* 3rd *August* 1931.

[c] *Proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, L. Dis. No.* 7032/31-*D*-1, *dated the* 19th *August* 1931, *regarding the marking of trees on kumaki lands in South Kanara with reference to the answer to Question No.* 102, *dated the* 5th *August* 1931.

[d] *Communication from the Law (Registration) Department regarding the number of Settibalijas employed in the Registration Department, with reference to the answer to Question No.* 120, *dated the* 5th *August* 1931.

[e] *Extract from G.O. Ms. No.* 2436 *W., dated* 26th *September* 1931, *regarding the repairs and improvements to the Kalikavu-Wandur road in the Malabar district.*

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[a] Printed separately.
[b] Printed as Appendix XXIX on pages 196–197 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix XXX on pages 197–198 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix XXXI on page 198 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix XXXII on page 198 infra.

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 235 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 25 supra]

Number of persons who were selected for training as Sub-Inspectors of Police in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929 and the number out of them who resigned before December of the year.

Year.			Number of persons selected.	Number of persons who resigned before the end of the year.	For what reasons.
1926	...	...	65	No information.	...
1927	...	...	81	2	Not known.
1928	...	...	90	Nil.	...
1929	...	...	86	Nil.	...

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 236 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 25 supra.]

Non-gazetted staff employed in the office of the Inspector-General of Police classified according to linguistic areas.

			Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Kanarese
Senior Superintendents	...	...	2	...	...	...
Junior Superintendents	...	...	6	...	...	...
Upper division clerks ...	...	...	24	2	...	1
Lower division clerks ...	...	...	25	1	2	...
Typists	...	...	2	...	...	...
Attender	...	...	1	...	...	...
Peons	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Total	...	63	3	2	1

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 243 asked by Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 35 supra.]

List of Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Accountants employed on the Pykara Construction Works with their qualifications, Pay, Allowances, etc.

Name of officers.	Qualifications.	Pay.	Allowance	Remarks.
		RS.	RS.	
1. Mr. G. B. E. Truscott (Resident Engineer).	Assoc. Am. Soc. C.E., M.I.E. (Ind). M.I. E.I.	1,750	*	On agreement up to 31st March 1933.
2. Mr. John Kuriyan (Engineer-in-charge, Power Supply, Workshops and Transport).	B.A., B.E., A. A., I. E. E.	600	*	Transferred to this Department from the post of Junior Electrical Inspector.
3. Mr. S. R. Krishnamurti (Assistant Executive Engineer, Dam and Head Works).	B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind).	500	*	
4. Mr. N. Krishnamurti (Personal Assistant to the Resident Engineer).	B.E.	425	*	Is an Assistant Engineer of the Public Works Department.
5. Mr. M. Subramaniyam (Assistant Engineer, Coimbatore Distribution Scheme).	B.E., Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering at the Indian Institute of Science (Bangalore).	400		
6. Mr. K. C. Thampan (Assistant Electrical Engineer, Power Supply, Workshops and Transport).	Has had good practical experience on the Tatas on the Electrical side.	300	*	
7. Mr. T. E. Martin (Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Power Supply Workshops and Transport).	Has had good practical experience on the Mechanical side.	250	*	Promoted from the post of Mechanical Supervisor.
8. Mr. N. Gopalakrishnan (Chief Accountant).	B.A., S.A.S. (Civil), Public Works Divisional Test, Account Test and Bookkeeping.	250	* 25 (bill allowance).	Is a Divisional Accountant of the Accountant-General's office.

* Indicates that free quarters are being provided.

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Appendix III-A.

Vide answer to question No. 251 asked by Mr. Yakub Hasan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 41 supra.

PUBLIC (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT.

Press Communiqué

Dated, Fort St. George, the 24th October 1931.

The Government have again considered the case of persons concerned in the Mappilla rebellion. They have decided that in view of the present conditions in Malabar and the continued peaceful conduct of the Mappilla population the time has come when the majority of those still in detention may be released without undue danger of disturbance in the district. Orders have therefore issued to the District Magistrate to arrange for the release of persons still under detention excepting those convicted of the more heinous offences and those whose return is likely to endanger the public tranquillity. The releases will be effected in batches as early as practicable and unless untoward circumstances intervene most of them will be completed before the close of the official year.

G. T. H. Bracken,
Chief Secretary.

To the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras
(for issue of press communiqué).

Appendix IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 254-A asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, pages 45-46 supra.]

1

G.O. Ms. No. 1079, P.H., dated 12th June 1931.

Read—the following:—

G.O. No. 948, Revenue, dated 1st May 1931.

Order—Ms. No. 1079, *P.H., dated 12th June* 1931.

In paragraph 81 of their report the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee has recommended that food adulteration should be prevented by a vigorous application of the provisions of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act. The Act came into active operation only during 1929-30 and has so far been extended to the Madras City, 15 mufassal municipalities and one panchayat area. That the local bodies concerned are taking increasing interest in the prevention of adulteration of foodstuffs is evidenced by the fact that 392 samples of food were sent by them to the Public Analyst in 1930-31 as against 98 in the

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previous year. Vigorous steps were also taken by local bodies to prosecute the offenders and the success in this direction would have been greater, but for certain defects noticed in the rules framed under the Act. Steps are being taken to rectify these defects.

2. Local bodies to whose areas the provisions of the Act have not so far been extended are requested to consider the advisability of extending the Act to their areas. The extension of the Act and the strict enforcement of its provisions will, as observed by the Committee, have beneficial results.

2

Percentage of the collection of land revenue at the end of June 1931 districtwar.

District.	Percentage of collection to demand.	District.	Percentage of collection to demand.
Ganjam	98·9	Chittoor	98·8
Vizagapatam	99·4	North Arcot	98·3
East Godavari	96·1	South Arcot	96·9
West Godavari	97·5	Tanjore	95·8
Kistna	98·8	Trichinopoly	99·3
Guntur	99·4	Madura	98·5
Nellore	98·2	Ramnad	92·5
Cuddapah	99·7	Tinnevelly	99·4
Anantapur	99·95	Coimbatore	99·7
Bellary	91·5	The Nilgiris	97·6
Kurnool	99·9	Salem	99·7
Madras	98·6	South Kanara	97·4
Chingleput	98·2	Malabar	99·8

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
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APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 255 asked by Mr. M. B. Rangaswami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 47 supra.]

Copy of letter No. G. 670, dated 15th July 1931, from the Honorary Secretary, The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

[Price of chillies—Your letter No. 2186-E/31-2, dated 11th July 1931.]

A statement of fortnightly prices reported of country chillies ex godown Cocanada for the period 30th June 1926 to 30th June 1931 is appended. The prices prevailing in the Madras City cannot be

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ascertained and compiled without much labour, but the Cocanada prices may be taken as a fair index of the Madras prices, as the Madras market, receiving the bulk of its supplies from that side, is readily responsive to fluctuations in the Cocanada market.

Statement of prices in rupees of country chillies ex godown Cocanada per candy of 500 lb. net.

—		1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
January	15th	..	110	90	60	100	85
	31st	..	110	80	70	100	80
February	14th	..	100	85	70	85	70
	28th or 29th.	..	120	85	70	70	70
March	15th	..	135	90	85	80	70
	31st	..	130	80	105	80	65
April	15th	..	130	80	90	80	65
	30th	..	135	80	85	80	65
May	15th	..	130	80	120	90	65
	31st	..	130	65	100	90	85
June	15th	..	130	60	120	100	70
	30th	125	130	60	100	100	80
July	15th	140	140	60	105	100	..
	31st	130	140	60	110	100	..
August	15th	130	140	60	110	95	..
	31st	135	140	60	110	90	..
September	15th	140	140	60	120	100	..
	30th	145	140	60	140	110	..
October	15th	120	125	60	140	105	..
	31st	145	120	60	140	105	..
November	15th	150	125	60	140	100	..
	30th	140	120	70	140	110	..
December	15th	140	110	60	110	110	..
	31st	140	85	60	100	100	..

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For the fortnight ending	Jaggery.						Tobacco leaf.					
	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
January 15th	..	9·05	7·42	8·23	8·86	8·2	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·42	16·00
January 31st	..	8·22	7·42	8·23	8·86	7·38	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·50	16·00
February 15th	..	9·05	7·42	8·23	8·78	7·38	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·50	16·00
February 28th	..	8·22	7·42	8·23	8·79	7·38	..	16·38	16·38	16·38	16·53	16·00
March 15th	..	8·22	7·41	8·23	8·72	6·85	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·53	16·00
March 31st	..	8·22	6·59	8·23	8·73	6·85	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·55	16·00
April 15th	..	9·04	6·59	8·23	8·75	6·58	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·53	16·00
April 30th	..	8·22	6·59	8·23	8·69	6·58	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·56	16·00
May 15th	..	8·22	6·59	8·23	8·72	6·58	..	16·37	16·37	16·38	16·50	16·00
May 31st	..	9·05	6·59	8·26	8·67	6·052	..	16·37	16·37	16·38	16·56	16·00
June 15th	..	9·05	6·59	8·26	8·62	6·052	..	16·37	16·37	16·38	16·25	16·00
June 30th	..	9·05	7·41	8·26	8·50	6·052	..	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·25	16·00
July 15th	9·05	9·05	6·59	8·26	8·47	..	19·75	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·25	..
July 31st	9·87	8·24	7·42	8·26	8·62	..	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·00	..
August 15th	9·87	8·24	..	8·26	8·50	..	16·37	16·37	..	16·37	16·00	..
August 31st	9·87	8·24	7·42	8·26	8·50	..	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·00	..
September 15th	9·87	8·24	7·42	8·26	8·50	..	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·00	..
September 30th	10·68	8·24	7·42	8·65	8·50	..	19·75	16·37	16·37	16·19	16·00	..
October 15th	9·87	8·24	8·23	8·26	8·625	..	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·00	..
October 31st	9·87	8·24	8·23	8·65	8·625	..	19·75	16·37	16·37	16·37	16·00	..
November 15th	9·87	8·24	8·24	8·26	8·625	..	19·75	16·38	16·38	16·37	16·00	..
November 30th	9·87	7·42	8·23	8·86	8·625	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·38	16·00	..
December 15th.	9·87	7·47	8·23	8·86	8·625	..	19·75	16·38	16·38	16·37	16·00	..
December 31st	9·87	7·42	8·23	8·86	8·625	..	16·37	16·38	16·38	16·37	16·00	..

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 260 asked by Mr. V. T. Arasu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 49 supra.]

Extract from the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

15. *Private trade or employment.*—A Government servant may not, without the previous sanction of the local Government, engage in any trade or undertake any employment, other than his public duties.

A Government servant may undertake occasional work of a literary or artistic character, provided that his public duties do not suffer thereby; but the Government may, in its discretion, at any time forbid him to undertake or require him to abandon any employment which in its opinion is undesirable.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 262-A asked by Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 51 supra.]

Departments of the Secretariat.	Number of Lower Division clerks permanently promoted to the Upper Division during the last seven years.	Community.			
		Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Christians.	Muhammadans.
1. Chief Secretariat	2	..	1	1	..
2. Finance Department	1	..	..	..	1
3. Revenue Department	1	1	..	..	..
4. Law and Education Department	2	1	1	..	..
5. Local Self-Government Department	1	..	1	..	..
6. Development Department	1	1	..	..	..
7. Public Works and Labour Department ..	2	1	..	1	..
Total ..	10	4	3	2	1

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 265 asked by Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 54 supra.]

Details of the scheme relating to the grant of temporary increases in small pensions up to Rs. 45 a month.

(1) For purposes of the scheme pensioners will be divided into the following classes:—

(*i*) *Class A.*—Pensioners in receipt of a superior pension who have retired before the introduction of revised rates of pay. Those who were on long leave on the date of the introduction of the revised rates of pay and have retired on a pension calculated on the old rates [vide article 60, and rule 1 (*a*) under article 487 of the Civil Service Regulations] should be treated as having retired before the pay of the establishments, in which they were employed, was revised.

(*ii*) *Class B.*—Pensioners in receipt of a superior pension who have retired after the date of the introduction of the revised rates of pay but who, not having since that date put in three years' service qualifying for pension, have not received full pensionary benefit of the revision.

(*iii*) *Class C.*—Pensioners in receipt of an inferior pension.

(*iv*) *Class D.*—Pensioners in receipt of a pension granted under the rules in Part VI of the Civil Service Regulations or under articles 679, 684 and 685 of the same Regulations.

(2) (*a*) Pensions of those in class A will be raised on the following scale:—

(*i*) Pensions up to Rs. 10 a month by Rs. 2.

(*ii*) Pensions over Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 20 a month by Rs. 3.

(*iii*) Pensions over Rs. 20 and up to Rs. 30 a month by Rs. 4.

(*iv*) Pensions over Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 40 a month by Rs. 5.

(*v*) Pensions over Rs. 40 and up to Rs. 45 a month by an amount which will bring the pension up to Rs. 45 a month.

(*b*) Pensions of those in Class B will be raised on the scale given in clause (*a*) above reduced by one-sixth for every completed six months of service qualifying for pension from the date of the introduction of the revised rates of pay.

(*c*) Pensions of those in Class C who retired before the introduction of the revised rates of pay, as well as of those who retired after the introduction of the revised rates of pay, but on pension calculated on the old rates, will be raised on the scale given in clause (*a*) above. In the case of those retiring after the introduction of the revised rates of pay the maxima limits of pensions in article 481 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations will be enhanced in accordance with the same scale.

(*d*) Pensions of those in Class D will be enhanced on the scale given in clause (*a*) above.

(3) In cases in which a portion of the pension has been commuted the increase will be calculated on the original amount of the pension as it existed before commutation.

Appendix IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 266-A asked by Mr. C. Basu Dev at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 55 supra.]

Letter from the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Madras, No. 18599-A/31-1, dated the 20th July 1931.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 23843-1-L.& M.-A-2, dated 30th June 1931, I have the honour to append a memorandum showing the nature of the management hitherto prevailing in the Tirupati Devasthanam and giving the Board's views in respect of the chief reforms proposed in the Bill to be introduced with a view to place the administration of the temple on a proper footing. I may add that the Board accepts not only the general principles of the Bill, but also the various provisions thereof subject, however, to the following few minor alterations:—

(1) The strength of the Advisory Committee may be increased by one, and the additional member may be a Hindu citizen of Tirupati town;

(2) The term of office of members of the Committee may be fixed at five years instead of three;

(3) The subjects for the study of which a University may be established need not now be mentioned in the Bill, such details being left to be decided by the Local Government by rules or otherwise in consultation with the Board;

(4) In the collection of arrear contributions due to the Board from the Tirupati Devasthanam exemption from attachment and sale may be made in respect of those articles, which have been so excluded under the Bill to amend Madras Act II of 1927 recently considered by the Select Committee; and

(5) Sanction of estimates for public works and supervision of their construction may be specially mentioned among the matters for which the Board can make by-laws—vide clause (11) of the Bill.

The Board would be glad if the Government throw their weight on behalf of the Bill and get it passed with the least practicable delay.

Enclosure

Memorandum showing the nature of the past management of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam, and containing the Board's views on the non-official Bill given notice of by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, M.L.C., and others.

The Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanam consists of the main temple on the hill and of a number of subordinate temples both on the hill

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and in Tirupati and Tiruchanur which are under the same management. This temple is the most important one in the whole Presidency and is held in great veneration by the Hindu community in all parts of India. The Devasthanam was under the direct management of the officers of Government prior to the year 1843, when in consequence of instructions from the Court of Directors, the Government of Madras resolved to withdraw from the direct management of the institution. Acting on the recommendation of the then Collector of North Arcot, the Government issued a sanad, dated 10th July 1843, placing it under the charge of Seva Doss, the then head of the Hathiramjee Math in Tirupati as being the most likely person to fulfil the duties of vicharanakartha with good faith and to the satisfaction of the general body of worshippers. The sanad also vests the succession to the office of vicharanakartha in the successors of the said Seva Doss in the headship of the Hathiramjee Math. He then executed an agreement binding himself, among other things, to discharge the duties entrusted to him with fidelity and in conformity with the established practices and customs of the Devasthanam. This arrangement as regards its mangement continues up to this day subject to a scheme framed by the Privy Council as a result of the litigation initiated by worshippers who were thoroughly dissatisfied with the administration under the hands of Seva Doss and his successors as vicharanakartha of the Devasthanam.

2. The Judges who dealt with the suit and appeals were quite convinced that there had been gross mismanagement and misappropriation on the part of Seva Doss and other Mahants of the Hathiramjee Math, who followed him and were in charge of the Tirupati Devasthanam as vicharanakartha thereof. In the judgment in O.S. No. 31 of 1898, the District Judge of Chittoor (Mr. K. C. Manavedan Rajah) summarizes the allegations as regards this matter as follows:—" It will thus be seen that from 1843 down to the present time (November 1901) successive Mahants have been mismanaging and misappropriating temple funds which there are no adequate and proper means to recover. The existing system is thus proved to be inadequate. A change is therefore necessary. Thus the first Mahant appears from the accounts to have misappropriated Rs. 92,000 and odd. The second Mahant was found to have defrauded the temple to the extent of Rs. 2,28,000 and odd. The third Mahant was convicted of misappropriating Rs. 2,27,000 and odd. The fourth Mahant was sued for the recovery of Rs. 1,30,000. The defendant is charged with misappropriation of Rs. 6,27,000. A separate suit has been brought for his removal. The expenditure on account of litigation has been extravagant. Under this head the second Mahant spent Rs. 52,000, the third Mahant Rs. 93,000, the fourth Mahant Rs. 14,000 and the defendant Rs. 30,000 up to the date of suit. The defendant has stopped a number of utsavams altogether and has reduced the scale of other utsavams." The District Judge finding that the above allegations were substantially proved, framed a strong scheme providing among other things for a committee of control. In the appeal against the District Judge's scheme filed in the High

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Court, the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court agreed that a scheme was necessary, but provided for the appointment of an additional trustee instead of a committee. In the course of their judgment they observed as follows:—

"Now when in 1843 the management was transferred, it was, no doubt, expected that the management by the Mahant would prove satisfactory; but the history of what took place subsequent to Seva Doss' death is, to put it shortly, a record of waste and embezzlement. It may here be pointed out that the Mahant as well as the Bairagis who form the fraternity of the Hathiramjee Math are not natives of this Presidency but come from the northern parts of India. The Mahants, so far as it appears on the evidence in the case, have not been men of any education, and are celibates supposed to have little or no concern with worldly affairs. . . . It is not surprising that they have proved altogether inefficient as managers, as also, in most instances, dishonest. Another point to be remembered is that they possess no private property from which the temple can be recouped in respect of the embezzlements committed by them. Properties to which a Mahant succeeds as the head of a Math are not at his disposal except for the purpose of that institution, and even the incomes received by a Mahant during his incumbency are subject to a first charge in respect of disbursements appropriate to the Math. The result has been that notwithstanding that decrees have been obtained for large sums of money against the Mahants concerned, the temple has not been able to recover any portion of the amounts decreed, save in one instance when the decree debt was paid up, but was immediately followed by another act of embezzlement of temple funds. It is thus clear that the arrangement made in 1843 for the administration of the institution has not answered the expectations then entertained, that the Mahants have shown themselves to be utterly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office properly and that the surplus income has been misappropriated by them partly for their own personal use and partly for the aggrandisement of the Math."

3. The Hon'ble Judges then held that "the Mahant is not a trustee deriving his power of management under the constitution originally laid down centuries ago. As already pointed out, the institution was completely under the control of the public authorities up to 1843 and when the management was transferred to the Mahant in that year, it was an agreement made by the Board of Revenue in whom the control of such institution was then vested under Regulation VII of 1817. In other words, the arrangement was analogous to a scheme settled by a lawful authority and therefore quite liable to be varied by that or other authority legally competent so to alter or modify it." The High Court accordingly framed a scheme to ensure proper management and to put an end to the mal-administration that had been rampant in the Devasthanam since 1843. When the High Court's judgment was appealed against, the worshippers did not arrange to have their views placed before their Lordships of the Privy Council. So in their judgment in A.S. No. 6 of 1906 their Lordships modified the scheme framed by the High Court in

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an ex parte decision in the manner which they "thought will meet the exigencies of the case without impairing the authority of the Mahant." The Privy Council was then under the mistaken impression that the Mahant as vicharanakartha had certain purely religious duties in the Devasthanam and that it would wound the religious susceptibilities of the public if a committee of control were introduced to supervise the administration. Mainly to arrange for proper custody of monies and valuables, to prevent embezzlement and to provide for the investment of surplus funds, the Privy Council settled this scheme and empowered the District Court to frame rules therefor, and no attempt was then made to ensure proper management in all branches of the secular affairs of the Devasthanam.

4. The present state of affairs is quite different as compared with the conditions prevailing in 1843 when the Devasthanam management was handed over to the Mahant of the Hathiramjee Math or with the conditions prevailing at the time the Privy Council settled the scheme now in force. The policy of non-intervention by the State has undergone a change, especially after the last reforms. Public opinion has asserted itself in favour of Legislative measures for the protection and better management of religious endowments as is evidenced by the passing of Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act I of 1925 and the re-enacting measure, namely Act II of 1927. It may here be observed that Mr. E. F. Elliot in his judgment in O.S. No. 14 of 1867, given as long ago as 1869, expressed his opinion that the system of management that had been prevailing since 1843 was itself wrong and added: "this I consider must continue to be the case until a radical reform is effected by some other Act of Legislature either by reverting to the system of Government management, which while it lasted proved apparently most successful and efficient as well as economical or of putting the management of these pagodas on some better footing than under the control and superintendence of ascetics, who are essentially men not versed in business or the ways of the world—for it cannot be expected that one ascetic can be a better secular manager than another or that better results are to be derived by the dismissal of the present incumbent." The need then felt for an Act of Legislature to place the management of the temple on a satisfactory footing and to have a competent hand to control its affairs is more imperative now than ever before.

If, even in the days of Mr. Elliot, the qualifications and training necessary for the task were lacking in the Mahant it is more so at present for the reason that the resources of the institution have increased very much since, with a corresponding accentuation in the volume and complexity of its administration. From the papers submitted to the House of Commons in 1849 in regard to the management of Hindu temples in the Presidency, it is observed that the income then derived by the Tirupati Devasthanam amounted to an average of Rs. 1,09,873 per annum, while the average disbursements came to no more than Rs. 32,528. Now the annual income is considerably more than 10 lakhs and out of the surplus derived since the time of the

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transfer of management to the Mahants, large landed estates have been purchased, and costly public works undertaken including the electric installation for the lighting of the way up the hill and also the temples. It may be noted in this connexion that in the budget of the Devasthanam for fasli 1341, there is a provision of Rs. 5,04,220 under the head 'public works', Rs. 4,07,400 for new works and Rs. 96,820 for repairs. The need for a qualified and trained administrator at the helm of affairs is now a very urgent necessity.

5. As already observed in paragraph 3 above, the scheme framed by the Privy Council was not conceived so as to be adequate to ensure proper management in all branches of the Devasthanam administration. In practical working even what was aimed at has not been fully achieved. Embezzlement and fraud in some form or other appear to have gone on even after the scheme came into force as will be seen from the following remarks of Judicial officers in certain cases:—

(i) *The District Judge's remarks made while dismissing the Criminal Revision Petition in the well-known Civet case*—"No doubt there is a grave suspicion of a gigantic fraud, but this is not enough for a Criminal prosecution."

(ii) *The remarks of the Magistrate who dealt with the Neerazhi Mantapam case*—"It will be observed in the first place that these frauds and falsities could not have occurred if there had been proper check of the bills and vouchers in the accounts branch of the Devasthanam office. There appears to have been mere arithmetical checks, but not a check of the accounts with the quality and quantity of the work after actual inspection of the latter."

(iii) *The District Judge's remarks in the above case.*—"The District Judge has perused the auditor's report of the Neerazhi Mantapam work at Tirumalai and the reply of the Vicharanakartha. Making every allowance for the difficulties of the work in Tirumalai and the heavy expenses of carrying materials, there remains a grave suspicion that more money has been paid out than was legitimately spent on the work. . . there are irregularities in measurements and estimates commented upon by the auditor which have not been explained. Muster rolls and purchase of materials give opening for frauds. The District Judge cannot see the utility of prosecuting any one for frauds in connexion with the work. There may have been and probably have been frauds and embezzlements somewhere amongst those who handled monies; but it is impossible now, as far as one can see, to bring home the offence to any one."

6. The Treasurer appointed by the District Court under the scheme can only look to routine requirements like existence of proper vouchers and the sanction of the Vicharanakartha for payments and he cannot go into the merits of the budget for which the expenditure is incurred. Under the rules framed by the District Court, in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the scheme, the budget of the Devasthanam is merely filed for the information of the Court, which cannot interfere with the allotments made therein. The allocation of budget heads and the

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Mahant's powers to transfer allotments are not at present properly regulated or controlled. There is no expert scrutiny of the estimates for the public works or adequate supervision of their construction, as the Devasthanam does not employ a highly qualified engineer; nor is it usual for the Devasthanam authorities to take the advice of the Government Public Works Department. Large quantities of articles required for worship and services in the temples have to be purchased for over a lakh of rupees every year, and the Vicharanakartha's discretion in accepting tenders for the supply of the same is not controlled in any manner. There are no adequate arrangements for ensuring good quality, especially in the case of the articles of consumption as very loud complaints are made by the worshippers in this regard. The Board is satisfied that there is some truth in these complaints.

Further, apart from the supervision in the matters referred to above, there is a big central office to maintain accounts and carry on correspondence. Its work has also to be properly controlled and supervised. At present there are no regulations to ensure security and contentment for the subordinates employed either in the central office or in the subordinate offices attached to estates. It has been brought to the notice of the Board that fluctuations in the salary of the same individuals, creation of new posts and abolition of old ones take place without satisfactory reasons. Though the Board has not found it practicable to investigate into such complaints, it has no doubt that no settled principles are followed in regard to such matters. It is necessary in the case of an institution like this, that there should be service regulations and provision for appeals against orders of punishment at least of the higher grade of officers and subordinates.

7. The Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Board can exercise its powers under Madras Act II of 1927, only subject to schemes framed by Courts and hence it is practically helpless in the matter of effecting real improvements in the administration of the Tirupati Devasthanam. It is not even able to obtain information from the Mahant in response to its calls. The Board has not succeeded in getting from him even copies of budgets and audit reports for its information. In a letter addressed to the District Judge in September 1925, the Mahant expressed the view that having regard to the Privy Council scheme the Hindu Religious Endowments Board had no jurisdiction whatsoever over this temple and it had no right to call for budget, etc. He also questioned the right of the District Court to call upon him to furnish the Board with copies of such papers.

Notwithstanding the limitations imposed by the scheme, the Board ever since its constitution tried to study the affairs of this Devasthanam with a view to suggest to the Vicharanakartha such improvements as it deemed necessary, and several inspections were made by the Commissioner in charge of the Chittoor district, the present and previous Presidents of the Board and its Secretary. Generally speaking, the Vicharanakartha has not carried out the suggestions made as a result of the said inspections and the Board came to the conclusion that unless

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the scheme settled by the Privy Council was modified with a view to vest in it definite powers of control, it could not make its influence felt. As a suit for modification of the scheme and subsequent legal proceedings in appeals would involve a lot of expenditure, the Board decided to postpone such a course but wanted to move the District Court for an amendment of the rules in order to effect some improvement at least in matters coming under the scope of the rule-making power given to the District Court under the scheme. This application for amendment of the rules has been pending in the District Court since the beginning of September 1930. The Board has also been considering the question of the enactment of a special law to govern the administration of this Devasthanam, so that litigation connected with the modification of the scheme, which would of course be costly and prolonged, might be avoided. The Board, therefore, welcomes the introduction of the Bill which has been given notice of by certain non-official members belonging to different parties in the Madras Legislative Council.

8. All the defects noticed above are sought to be remedied by the provisions of this Bill. In the first place the Bill provides for the management of the secular affairs of the devasthanam being entrusted to a whole-time paid officer. This will be a most salutary reform, as the Government who are empowered to make the appointment, would choose a qualified and capable person possessing much experience and a high character. The Board is emphatically of opinion that for all important and rich temples and maths there should be a paid officer to supervise the collection of incomes, to look to the details of management, to ensure the proper custody of cash and valuables, to control the work of the subordinate staff and generally to look after the day-to-day administration and that such an officer should be appointed not by the trustee but by an outside authority. A judicial officer of vast experience, Mr. Wigram has expressed a similar view after observing the woeful mismanagement of trust funds in South Malabar, where he was District Judge. His remarks are as follows:—

"The remedy I would propose is that the law should compel the Uralars (trustees) to appoint a duly qualified Manager of the whole Trust Funds, who would be personally responsible for the expenditure. The office of Uralan would then be merely honorary and would not be so eagerly coveted. I do not believe that there is another country in the world where people are so tenacious of their rights as trustees, and the only inference to be drawn from this fact seems to me to be that something more than position attaches to the office."

Though the Board considers that as a rule the chief paid officer of a religious institution should work under the orders of the trustee as suggested by Mr. Wigram, it has no doubt that in the case of Tirupati the Commissioner proposed in the present Bill, who will be appointed by the Government and who will be an officer of high status, must independently manage the secular affairs of the devasthanam subject to the supervision and control of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, and the rules and by-laws to be framed under the Act. It has

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to be remembered that in the case of Tirupati, the Vicharanakartha will be a Bairagi from Northern India and an ascetic with no administrative experience or educational qualifications as observed by the Hon'ble the Judges of the High Court in their remarks quoted in paragraph 2 above.

9. Under the provisions of the Bill the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has to sanction the budget which will be prepared by the Commissioner in consultation with the Vicharanakartha and submitted with the remarks of the Advisory Committee. The Board will also have the power to frame by-laws for regulating the employment of establishments, introduction of a provident fund for their benefit, collection and custody of offerings, the investment of funds, the purchase and supply of provisions, the maintenance and audit of accounts and such other matters of importance. All these are salutary provisions which will go a long way to improve the administration of the devasthanam.

10. There is a widespread feeling among the public, as evidenced by complaints received by the Board, that a considerable portion of the offerings of worshippers is diverted by the misleading devices of the Mahant's disciples in the Math. It is suspected that unwary pilgrims are persuaded to make their offerings at the adjoining Hathiramjee Math instead of at the shrine itself. There are circumstances which give strength to the above suspicion. Disciples of the Math are stationed at entrances which have to be entirely controlled by the temple officials. When two institutions are situated near each other and the head of one happens to be the head of the other also, the situation would naturally be difficult to manage if the subordinates are not kept under proper control. It is a fact that the Hathiramjee Math which in former days derived a poor income, has improved its resources a good deal and the public are tempted to infer that it has done so at the cost of the temple. Whether or not this inference is correct, it is desirable to put an end to the present anomalous situation by changing the existing system of management of the temple endowments as provided for in the Bill now in question.

11. One important method of utilizing the surplus funds of this devasthanam is to foster educational activities. The non-official Bill now to be introduced provides for the utilization of its surplus funds for a University among other objects. The Bill also specifically provides for the establishment of hospitals, opening up of communications and the provision of adequate sanitary arrangements for the convenience of pilgrims. These are wholesome provisions which the Board would heartily support.

12. While under the proposed Bill the defects referred to in the previous paragraphs as regards the administration of the secular affairs will be remedied, especially by the appointment of a Commissioner and by the vesting of definite powers of control in the Hindu Religious Endowments Board, the Vicharanakartha will be responsible for the worship and other religious ceremonials to be carried on in the temple and his authority will not be impaired so far as their conduct is concerned. Even in regard to secular

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affairs he will have some voice as the budget will be prepared in consultation with him and as a member of the Advisory Committee, he will be able to have his views considered by it.

13. Pilgrims from all parts of the country flock to this devasthanam and its main source of income has always been offerings made by the public and at present they have no satisfactory means of getting their grievances considered by the authorities of the devasthanam. The Advisory Committee provided for in the Bill will supply this want and the public can, through their representatives, returned by the Madras Legislative Council, suggest improvements in the various branches of the temple administration. This will go a great way to allay the prevailing discontent among the worshippers.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 282 asked by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 67 supra.]

Statement of collections up to 30th June 1931.

(1)

District.	First quarter.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Ganjam	10,660	8	0
Vizagapatam	26,520	0	0
East Godavari	18,260	0	0
West Godavari	7,727	8	0
Kistna	11,987	8	0
Guntur	15,600	0	0
Nellore	11,862	8	0
Cuddapah	6,152	8	0
Anantapur	8,810	0	0
Bellary	19,610	0	0
Kurnool	7,602	8	0
Chingleput	16,792	8	0
Chittoor	10,922	8	0
North Arcot	19,427	8	0
South Arcot	10,627	8	0

Statement of collections up to 30th June 1931.

District.	First quarter.		
	RS.	A.	P.
Tanjore	26,907	8	0
Trichinopoly	23,485	0	0
Madura	55,155	0	0
Ramnad	46,120	0	0
Tinnevelly	30,722	8	0
Coimbatore	70,592	8	0
Nilgiris	51,662	8	0
Salem	35,927	8	0
South Kanara	32,997	8	0
Malabar	35,970	0	0
Madras City	1,61,651	0	0
Total ...	7,73,754	0	0

(2)

G.O. No. 1081, L. & M., dated 28th March 1931.

In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931, the Board of Revenue, the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, the Superintendent, Government Press, and the Superintendent of Stationery are requested to submit to Government on the 15th April each year, a statement showing the expenses in connexion with the working of the above Act.

2. The method of annual payment to each local body from the proceeds of the tax will be as follows. The total sum due to local bodies has in the first instance been determined tentatively and for immediate purposes at 66 lakhs on the basis of the average gross revenue from tolls and vehicle tax on motor vehicles for three years ending 1929–30. The amount payable on this basis to each participating local body is shown in the appendix to this order. A detailed and more accurate adjustment of the compensation amounts is being worked out with reference to section 10 (2) (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) and to the substitution of 1931 for 1930 in clause 10 (1). Any discrepancies in the amounts due to local bodies as a result of the rough and ready calculation adopted in the first instance will be adjusted later when the amount finally due to each local body is ascertained.

3. The sum of 66 lakhs as above will be taken as the basic amount for purposes of distribution in 1931–32. On 15th April 1931, three-sixteenths of the amount or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. On 15th July 1931 another three-sixteenths of the amount or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. On 15th October 1931 a further three-sixteenths of the amount

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or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. On 15th January 1932 a further three-sixteenths of the amount or $12\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs will be disbursed. Thus three-quarters of the amount due in 1931–32 will be paid within the year. The remaining quarter or such portion thereof as the proceeds of the tax will meet will be disbursed as soon as the net proceeds excluding charges of collection and the amount to be credited to Government under section 10 (1) (*b*) or 10 (3) can be ascertained definitely from the accounts. At the close of the year, that is to say, on the 31st March 1932, a rough estimate of the proceeds actually taken during the year will be made and if this new figure is less than 66 lakhs it will be substituted for the original 66 lakhs as the basic amount for distribution during 1932–33. Distribution for 1932–33 will then be made in the same manner as above. The procedure for 1932–33 will be repeated for subsequent years.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Police.
,, the Commissioner of Police.
,, the Board of Revenue.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press.
,, the Superintendent of Stationery.
,, all Presidents of District Boards.
,, all Chairmen, Municipal Councils.
,, all Collectors
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Surgeon-General.
,, the Director of Public Health.
,, the Director of Public Instruction.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Accountant-General, through Finance.
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Law (Legislative) (Drafting) and (General) Departments.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Public (Police) Department.
,, the Public Works and Labour Department.

Appendix.

(1) *Madras Corporation.*

	In thousands.
	RS.
Tolls	1,00
Vehicle taxation	2,75
Total ...	3,75 or
	3,75,000

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(2) *District Boards.*

	In thousands. RS.		In thousands. RS.
Anantapur	53	Madura	3,82
North Arcot	1,39	Malabar	2,30
South ,, ...	1,72	Nellore	48
Bellary	48	Nilgiris	1,31
Chingleput	1,48	Ramnad	2,84
Chittoor	60	Salem	2,73
Coimbatore	3,22	Tanjore	2,09
Cuddapah	64	Tinnevelly	2,34
Ganjam	98	Trichinopoly	2,03
East Godavari	1,55	Vizagapatam	1,65
West ,, ...	71		
Guntur	87	Total ...	38,32
South Kanara	66		
Kistna	97		or
Kurnool	93		38,32,000

(3) *Municipal Councils.*

	In thousands. RS.		In thousands RS.
Anantapur	7	Cuddapah	14
Hindupur	18	Prodattur	18
Tadpatri	13	Berhampur	33
Gudiyattam	14	Chicacole	15
Tiruppattur	16	Parlakimedi	9
Tiruvannamalai	27	Cocanada	35
Vaniyambadi	10	Peddapuram	15
Vellore	46	Rajahmundry	32
Wallajapet	17	Chirala	13
Chidambaram	28	Guntur	50
Cuddalore	36	Narasaraopet	15
Villupuram	14	Ongole	6
Adoni	19	Tenali	23
Bellary	20	Mangalore	15
Hospet	11	Bezwada	32
Chingleput	22	Ellore	36
Conjeeveram	33	Masulipatam	23
Saidapet	17	Palacole	30
Chittoor	21	Kurnool	23
Tirupati	7	Nandyal	36
Coimbatore	90	Bodinayakkanur	15
Dharapuram	39	Dindigul	51
Erode	50	Kodaikanal	7
Pollachi	1,02	Madura	1,37
Tiruppur	55	Palni	27
Udamalpet	46	Periyakulam	27

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(3) *Municipal Councils*—cont.

	In thousands. RS.		In thousands. RS.
Calicut	22	Tanjore	96
Cannanore	7	Tiruvarur	23
Cochin	5	Palamcottah	34
Palghat	14	Tinnevelly	28
Tellicherry	11	Tuticorin	34
Nellore	27	Srirangam	11
Coonoor	6	Karur	34
Ootacamund	20	Trichinopoly	58
Karaikudi	67	Anakapalle	23
Sivakasi	13	Bimlipatam	8
Srivilliputtur	18	Vizagapatam	22
Virudhunagar	29	Vizianagram	43
Salem	95		
Kumbakonam	60	Total ...	23,93
Mannargudi	25		
Mayavaram	22		or
Negapatam	23		23,93,000

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 283 asked by Mr. V. T. Arasu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 69 supra.]

Duties of the Public Analyst to Government.

A.—Permanent duties.

1. To advise the Government on technical points in connexion with the working of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.

2. To make recommendations for standards for foodstuffs to be prescribed by Government under section 20 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.

3. To assist local public analysts by—

(*a*) investigating food adulteration in the presidency and recommending methods of detection; and

(*b*) giving them advice on any technical difficulties which may arise.

4. To act, when required, as reference analyst under section 16 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918, when the certificate of the analyst is contested.

5. To examine and report on samples of foods and drugs forwarded by Government hospitals and institutions or by Government officials carrying out inspection duties in the presidency.

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B.—Temporary or subsidiary duties.

6. The Government may appoint him temporarily as Public Analyst for those local bodies which have not appointed their own local analysts. He will then deal with samples forwarded by such local bodies in the manner prescribed by the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918.

7. He will be in charge of the work in the Public Health section of the King Institute, Guindy, under the control of the Director of the Institute.

8. He will undertake such other work connected with his special subject as may be entrusted to him by the Surgeon-General or the Government from time to time.

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 284 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 70 supra.]

Director of Public Health, Madras.

Names.	Post.	Native district.	Mother tongue.
1. M.R.Ry. P. C. Cheriyan Avargal, M.A.	Manager	Travancore State.	Malayalam.
2. A. Guruswami Achari ..	Superintendent ..	Madras	Tamil.
3. C. N. Nayagam, B.A. ..	Statistical Assistant ..	Tinnevelly ..	Do.
4. T. Ramanuja Mudaliyar ..	Head clerk	Madras	Do.
5. T. A. Ramaswami Ayyar .	Clerk	North Arcot ..	Do.
6. P. R. Venkatachala Mudaliyar.	Do.	Pondicherry ..	Do.
7. T. B. Panchapagesa Rao ..	Do.	Tanjore	Mahratta.
8. S. Swaminathan	Do.	Madras	Tamil.
9. T. K. Uthup, B.A.	Do.	Cochin State ..	Malayalam.
10. V. Muthuswami Ayyar ..	Do.	Tanjore ..	Tamil.
11. T. Jagannatha Mudaliyar ..	Do.	Chingleput ..	Do.
12. P. Gajapati Nayudu ..	Do.	Madras	Telugu.
13. Abdul Rahiman Sahib ..	Do.	Chingleput ..	Urdu.
14. N. S. Gopalakrishna Ayyar	Do (on other duty) ..		..
A. Subrahmanyam (Acting).	Acting clerk	Tanjore	Tamil.
15. P. R. Vedagiri Mudaliyar ..	Clerk	Pondicherry ..	Do.
16. C. I. Verghese, B.A. ..	Do. (on other duty) .		..
P. V. Devasigamony (Acting).	Acting clerk	Madras	Tamil.
17. V. P. Srinivasa Mudaliyar .	Clerk	North Arcot ..	Do.
18. A. Samuel	Do.	Chingleput ..	English.
19. Muhammad Azizullah ..	Do. (on other duty) .		..
T. Ranganatham Pillai (Acting).	Acting clerk	Chingleput ..	Tamil.
20. S. Subrahmanyam	Clerk	Tanjore	Do.
21. A. D. Sundararajan ..	Do.	North Arcot ..	Do.
22. M. K. Sangameswaran, B.A.	Do.	Malabar	Malayalam.
23. C. V. Viswanathan, B.A. ..	Do.	Do.	Tamil.
24. V. Nagaswami	Do.	Salem	Do.
25. T. Dhanakoti, B.A.	Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Telugu.
26. K. Venugopal	Do.	Chingleput ..	Tamil.
27. G. Elumalai Chetti ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do.
28. H. Venkatarama Ayyar ..	Stenographer	Trichinopoly ..	Do.
29. T. Manickkam Pillai ..	Do.	Chingleput ..	Do.

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Director of Public Health, Madras—*cont.*

Names.	Post.	Native district.	Mother tongue.
30. S. K. Visvanatha Ayyar	Stenographer	Malabar	Malayalam.
31. P. Sadananda Mudaliyar ..	Do.	Madras	Tamil.
32. S. Subrahmaniyam	Do.	Madura	Do.
33. C. V. Rama Rao ..	Typist	South Arcot ..	Mahratta.
34. R. Rangaswami Ayyar ..	Do.	Trichinopoly ..	Tamil.
35. G. V. Rajagopalan	Do.	Madras	Do.
36 M. P. Padmanabha Mudaliyar.	Draftsman	Chingleput ..	Do.
37. C. Paramasivan	Artist	Ceylon	Do.
38. Akbar Sherif	Attender	Madras	Urdu.
39. P. N. Lakshmanachari ..	Do.	North Arcot ..	Mahratta.
40. P. D. Selvanagayya Nayudu.	Do.	South Arcot ..	Tamil
41 S. Hanumantha Rao ..	Do.	Coimbatore ..	Kanarese.
42. B. Jaya Singh	Do.	Madras ..	Urdu.
43. R. Srinivasachari	On other duty		..
John Paul (Acting)	Acting attender ..	Salem	Tamil.
44. Muhammad Siddick ..	Attender (on other duty)		..
Syed Abdul Rahim (Acting).	Acting attender ..	Madras	Urdu.
45. Yusuff Khan	Attender	Do.	Do.
46. C. Manavalan	Duffadar	Chingleput ..	Telugu.
47. Yasim Khan	Peon	Madras	Urdu.
48. Abdul Gaffoor	Do.	Do.	Do.
49. V. Appalaswami	Do.	Vizagapatam ..	Telugu.
50. Abdul Kareem	Do.	Madras	Urdu.
51. Sekhara Menon	Do.	Malabar	Malayalam.
52. V. Munuswami	Do.	Salem	Tamil
53 S. Murugasen	Do.	Chingleput ..	Do.
54. Ponnan	Do.	Madras	Do.
55. Sankara Nayar	Do.	Malabar	Malayalam.
56. Batcha	Do.	Madras	Urdu
57. Kunjan Menon	Do.	Malabar	Malayalam.
58. Sankara Nambiyar	Do (on other duty) ..		..
Manikkam (Acting) ..	Acting peon	Chingleput ..	Tamil.
59 Raman Nambiyar	Peon (on other duty) ..	..	
Chidambaram (Acting) ..	Acting peon	Chingleput ..	Tamil
60. Gopala Kurup	Do.	Malabar	Malayalam.
61. *Vacant* K. N. Verghese (Acting).	Do.	Travancore State.	Do.
62. *Vacant* Devaraj (Acting) ..	Do.	Chingleput ..	Tamil.
63. *Vacant* Sankara Menon (Acting).	Do.	Malabar	Malayalam.
64. *Vacant* Abdul Kareem (Acting).	Do.	Madras.	Urdu.

Temporary clerk.

R. S. Jothilingam	Temporary clerk ..	Madras	Tamil.

Research Section.

1. P. R. Ramamurti	Stenographer	Tanjore	Tamil.
2. R. Srinivasachari	Attender	Do.	Mahratta.
3. Pydul Kurup	Peon	Malabar	Malayalam.

Madras Section (Temporary).

1. A. Sambandamurti	Steno clerk	Tanjore	Tamil.
2. A. V. Krishna Nair ..	Laboratory attendant.	Malabar	Malayalam.
3. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar ..	Do. ..	Madras	Tamil.
4. Subrahmanyam	Peon	Chingleput ..	Do.
5. Venkatesan	Do.	Do. ..	Telugu.

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Director of Public Health, Madras,—cont.

Names.	Post.	Native district.	Mother tongue.
	Rural Sanitation Office.		
1. A. S. Krishnamurti ..	Chief clerk	Tanjore	Tamil.
2. M. S. Subramayya .. .	Clerk	Madras	Telugu.
3. K Sundaresan	Stenographer	South Arcot .	Tamil.
4. Muhammad Siddick ..	Caretaker	Chingleput ..	Urdu.
5 K. Kannan Nayar . ..	Peon	Malabar .. .	Malayalam.
6. Isaac David	Do.	Madras	Tamil.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 287 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 71 supra.]

G. O. No. 1169, L. & M., dated 9th April 1931.

Cattle pounds are established under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act which is an Act passed by the Government of India. Section 6 of the Act lays down that in the Madras Presidency the village headman shall be, ex-officio, the keeper of the pound, by whomsoever the pound is controlled or managed.

2. Under section 5 of the Act the pounds shall be under the control of the Magistrate of the district, but under section 31, the Local Government may transfer to any local authority all or any of the functions of the Local Government or of the District Magistrate and may direct that the whole or any part of the surplus from pounds fees shall be placed to the credit of local funds. As the village headman is ex-officio pound-keeper, he has to be paid commission which, in this Presidency is normally fixed at 50 per cent of the fees received, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 a month. If the receipts are below one rupee a month, the pound-keeper takes all of them. It is obvious that panchayat boards would only wish to take over those pounds which work at a profit. There are 8,800 pounds in the Presidency and only a few of them yield any substantial surplus. From the surplus, under section 18 (*b*), Government have to incur the cost of the construction and the maintenance of pounds throughout the Presidency and any further surplus may be applied to the construction of roads and bridges and to other purposes of public utility. In this Presidency, after providing for the maintenance of pounds, any balance goes towards the construction and maintenance of village chavadis. Government after due consideration have decided that they are not prepared to hand over to panchayat boards profitable pounds and retain the maintenance of those run at a loss; further, for the sake of uniformity, they consider that it is not desirable

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to use the provisions of section 31 of the Act to allow a panchayat board to construct a new pound at its own cost, and to exercise full control over the same, subject only to the village headman being pound-keeper.

3. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is requested to bring this decision to the notice of those panchayat boards which were not originally unions.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards with copies for Presidents of Taluk Boards and Presidents of Panchayat Boards which were unions on the 25th August 1930.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Revenue Department.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to question 291 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 73 supra.]

(1)

Deputy Registrars for Land Mortgage Banks.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur O. N. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, from 30th December 1930 to 16th March 1931.
,, V. Sivasubbarao Pantulu Garu, from 9th February 1930 onwards.

Sub-Deputy Registrars.

M.R.Ry. S. M. Shah Sahib, from 11th January 1930 to 18th June 1930.
,, S. Rama Rao Nayudu, from 24th June 1930 to 5th December 1930.
,, C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, from 21st January 1930 to 5th December 1930.

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Sub-Deputy Registrars—cont.

M.R.Ry. A. Hirudayasami, from 1st February 1930 to 5th December 1930.

" S. Balayya Sastri, from 17th February 1930 to 1st December 1930.

" N. S. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, from 12th April 1930 up to now.

" S. B. Panda, from 19th April 1930 up to now.

" Y. Ramachandra Rao, from 19th April 1930 up to now.

" A. Mallikarjunudu, from 20th April 1930 up to now.

" M. Anantarama Ayyar, from 28th April 1930 up to now.

" P. N. Sekharan, from 1st May 1930 to 30th April 1931.

" M. G. Padmanabha Mudaliyar, from 16th July 1931 up to now.

(2)

Serial number and name of the Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

East Godavari district—
1. Alamuru Land Mortgage Bank.
2. Pithapuram do.
3. Amalapuram do.

West Godavari district—
4. Bhimavaram Land Mortgage Bank.
5. Penugonda do.
6. Ellore do.

Kistna district—
7. Vadlamannadu Land Mortgage Bank.
8. Gudlavalleru do.
9. Kaikalur do.
10. Vuyyuru do.

Nellore district—
11. Nellore Land Mortgage Bank.

Chingleput district—
12. Chingleput Land Mortgage Bank.
13. Conjeeveram do.
14. Madurantakam do.
15. Kilacheri do.

North Arcot district—
16. Ambur Land Mortgage Bank.
17. Chengam do.
18. Tiruvannamalai do.
19. Sholingbur do.

South Arcot district—
20. Kattumannargudi Land Mortgage Bank.

Serial number and name of the Primary Land Mortgage Banks.

Coimbatore district—
21. Perundurai Land Mortgage Bank.
22. Kambliampatti do.
23. Peelamedu do.
24. Bhavani do.
25. Sulur do.

Trichinopoly district—
26. Trichinopoly Land Mortgage Bank.
27. Kulitalai do.
28. Lalgudi do.

Tanjore district—
29. Tanjore Land Mortgage Bank.
30. Mayavaram do.
31. Tiruvarur do.
32. Kodavasal do.

Ramnad district—
33. Rajapalayam Land Mortgage Bank.
34. Watrap do.

Madura district—
35. Uttamapalayam Land Mortgage Bank.

Ganjam district—
36. Berhampur Land Mortgage Bank.

Nilgiris district—
37. Ootacamund Badaga Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank.

South Arcot district—
1. Kallakurchi Land Mortgage Bank.

Tinnevelly district—
2. Tinnevelly Land Mortgage Bank.

Central Land Mortgage Bank.

	RS.
Debentures issued	3,51,900
Advances for the issue of debentures	1,27,000
Total ...	4,78,900
Loans issued to the primary land mortgagebanks.	5,46,690

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Appendix XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 293 asked by Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 73 supra.]

Statement of the staff of the office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

	Name.	Post.	Native district.	Language.	Qualifications.
1.	M.R.Ry. A Cunniah Chettiyar.	Senior Inspector.	Madras ..	Telugu ..	F.A.
2.	,, P. R. Sundaram Ayyar.	Do.	Madura ..	Tamil ..	B A.
3.	,, K. A. Padmanabhan.	Do.	N. Arcot ..	Tamil and Telugu	M.A (Hons.).
4.	,, R. Muthukumaraswami Pillai.	Do.	Ramnad ..	Tamil ..	Inter. (Part II).
5.	,, M. Pubalarayan ..	Do.	Tinnevelly.	Do. ..	B.A., B. Com.
6.	,, A. Singararaju Pillai.	Do.	Tanjore ..	Do. ..	B.A.
7.	,, P. Rajagopala Ayyar.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Matric.
8.	,, T. M. Kuttikrishna Nambiyar.	Do.	Malabar ..	Tamil and Mal.	B.A.
9.	,, K. V. Masilamani Mudaliyar.	Junior Inspector.	Madras ..	Tamil ..	Matric.
10.	,, R. Kalyanasundaram Ayyar.	Do.	Tanjore ..	Do.	S.S.L.C.
11.	,, K. Kannappa Mudaliyar.	Do.	Madras ..	Do. ..	Do.
12.	,, D. Balam	Do.	Trichinopoly.	Do.	B.A.
13.	,, G. Chandrasekharan.	Do.	Chingleput.	Telugu and Tamil.	B.A. (Hons.).
14.	,, P. Audikesava Mudaliyar.	Do.	N. Arcot ..	Tamil ..	B.A.
15.	,, K. Bashyam Ayyangar.	Do.	Chingleput.	Do. ..	B.A. (Pleadership).
16.	,, K. P. Ramunni Menon.	Do.	Malabar ..	Mal. and Tamil.	B.A.
17.	,, S. Somasundaram ..	Do.	Tanjore ..	Tamil ..	B.A. (Hons.).
18.	,, R. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Inter. (Part II).
19.	,, P. Karunakara Menon.	Do.	S. Malabar.	Mal. and Tamil.	B.A.
20.	,, B. Achutha Nambiyar.	Do.	Calicut ..	Do.	B.A.
21.	,, P. Sampathgiri Rao.	Routine clerk.	Madras ..	Tamil ..	Nil (Exempted).
22.	,, B. K. Rama Rao ..	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
23.	,, S. Krishna Rao ..	Do.	Travancore.	Taml. Mal and Mahratti.	B A., B.L.
24.	,, G. Madalaimuthu Udayar.	Do.	Trichinopoly.	Tamil.	B.A.
25.	,, R. Santhanam ..	Do.	Ramnad ..	Do. ..	B.A.

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APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to question No. 304 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 79 supra.]

Engineer Class.

Total number admitted in 1931—68.

Number admitted from each district.

Tanjore	7	Chingleput	2
Trichinopoly	4	South Kanara	4
Tinnevelly	4	Kistna	2
North Arcot	9	Chittoor	1
South Arcot	3	Malabar	6
Madura	1	Vizagapatam	2
Ramnad	3	Anantapur	1
Madras	4	Ganjam	2
Salem	3	Pudukkottai State	1
Coimbatore	2		
West Godavari	3		68
East Godavari	3		
Nellore	1		

Districts from which no candidate was admitted and the reason therefor.

Cuddapah and Kurnool.—No candidate was found suitable.

The Nilgiris.—No applicant.

Guntur and Bellary.—The one applicant selected from each of the districts did not join.

Probationary Subordinate Class.

Total number admitted in 1931—109.

Number admitted from each district.

Tanjore	28	Tinnevelly	7
North Arcot	7	Madura	3
Ramnad	4	Salem	3
Coimbatore	5	Chittoor	1
South Kanara	1	Anantapur	1
Malabar	9	East Godavari	1
Trichinopoly	14	Cochin State	2
South Arcot	10	Pudukkottai State	1
Madras	5		
Chingleput	5		109
Kurnool	1		
Bellary	1		

District from which no candidate was admitted and the reason therefor.

Cuddapah.—No applicant.

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The Nilgiris.—The only applicant from the district did not send particulars of his S.S.L.C. marks.

Districts included in the Andhra University area.—The Engineering School, Vizagapatam, caters for the needs of these districts.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to question 308 asked by Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 81 supra.]

G.O. No. 339, Development, dated 24th February 1928.

As a general rule, fishery rights in public inland waters such as tanks, rivers, estuaries, canals, drains, etc., are at present leased out in open auction or by inviting tenders either by Revenue or Public Works Department officers. Disposal of such rights otherwise than by public auction requires the previous sanction of the Government. In cases where the fisheries have been taken over by the Fisheries Department for stocking and development, the sales are confirmed by Revenue or Public Works officers after consultation with the Fisheries Department. Cases have, however, recently occurred in which the Fisheries Department has approached Government for the lease of fishery rights to co-operative societies after a regular auction has been held by the Revenue or Public Works Department officers. This nullifies the object of the auction and is objectionable in principle. It is also unnecessary for the officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department to hold an auction when the Fisheries Department is intending to recommend the disposal of the fishery otherwise than by auction. With a view to regularizing the procedure in the matter, the Government are pleased to lay down the following instructions for the guidance of the officers concerned:—

(1) The fisheries in all public inland waters should be disposed of by the local officers of the Revenue or Public Works Department by lease in public auction or by inviting tenders. Disposal otherwise than under these methods should be the exception and be resorted to only in exceptional circumstances which should be explained to Government and their sanction obtained to such disposal.

(2) In the case of waters the fisheries of which have been taken over by the Fisheries Department for stocking and development that department should be consulted, before the auction is confirmed.

(3) If in respect of the waters referred to in clause (2) above the Fisheries Department desire that the lease of fishery rights in any particular case should be leased to a co-operative society or a private body or individual without bringing them to open auction, they should arrange to give intimation, 30 clear days in advance of the date on which the auction would be held, to the officers of the Revenue or Public Works Department to postpone the auction and to obtain the orders of

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Government before the expiry of the current lease for the disposal of fisheries otherwise than by public auction. The Fisheries Department should inform the Revenue or Public Works officers, as the case may be, of the orders of Government immediately they are issued.

(4) If no intimation is received by the Revenue or Public Works officers from the Fisheries Department for the postponement of fishery sales before the time prescribed in clause (3) above, the fishery should be disposed of in the usual course and the results intimated to the Fisheries Department before confirmation. No proposal at that stage from the Fisheries Department to set aside the auction will be entertained by Government unless it is shown that there was fraud or collusion or combination which has led to a loss of the legitimate income as compared with the average rentals of the past few years.

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 316 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 85 supra.]

(1)

Letter from the Director of Industries, No. 280-*D*/31, *dated* 30*th July* 1931.

The officers of the department are assisting the Research Engineer in every possible way with information, staff and materials.

2. The process of sizing as carried out in the mills by the use of power driven machines was explained to him, and all the literature available on the subject was placed at his disposal by the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles). The working of the existing departmental hand driven forced hot air sizing machine and its shortcomings from a commercial standpoint were also explained to him in detail. The conditions which the newly evolved appliance should fulfil in order to meet the requirements of the street sizers were indicated to the Research Engineer who was also shown the financial aspect of the working of the departmental sizing machine. A number of components and accessories were supplied to the Research Engineer for constructing an experimental sizing machine and as soon as it was ready, a demonstrator for the Textile Institute was placed at his disposal for the purpose of working the newly evolved machine.

3. In regard to the evolution of the lampblack collecting apparatus all necessary facilities for the investigation were arranged by the Superintendent of the Industrial Institute, Madras, who has closely collaborated with the Research Engineer in his experiments in this regard.

4. In the matter of workshop facilities, all possible assistance has been rendered to the Research Engineer by the Industrial Engineer and his Assistant. The resources of the workshop are at the disposal

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of the Research Engineer and whatever work he entrusts, it is carried out as expeditiously as possible under the personal supervision of the Assistant Industrial Engineer in charge. The Research Engineer and his two mechanics often visit the workshops when work is in progress and every facility is given to them to offer their suggestions with a view to its satisfactory execution. In cases where the work required by the Research Engineer is beyond the resources of the Industrial Workshops recourse is had to private workshops. The Research Engineer freely acknowledges the assistance rendered him by the Industrial Engineer and the Assistant Industrial Engineer in the course of the experiments.

(2)

I submit in the following brief notes regarding my work and present outlook. I indicate also the lines on which I would be best employed in the immediate future.

I have concentrated myself on two problems, lampblack apparatus and sizing machine.

Lampblack.—As the Director may be aware, lampblack has been made out of dead oil and crude oil in a specially devised furnace and collecting chambers and small quantities were in the first instance collected with a view to ascertain the possibility of collection and the usefulness of the product. Having been fairly satisfied in both respects by ascertaining that the yield was about 20 per cent of the oils burnt and that the product was good enough for manufacture of rotary ink (higher quality printing ink) we have now been constructing a moderate sized apparatus consisting of burners, burning chamber and collecting chambers to ascertain the commercial efficiency. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the chambers, etc., and in a few days the plant will be in actual operation.

This apparatus is being built on the experience and observations made in the preliminary tests and it remains to be seen whether it may require modifications in the light of experience gained after working the plant for some time. I have in view alternative ideas for deflecting the products of combustion in the collecting chamber, but in the proposed plant only one of my ideas has been embodied. The alternative ideas will also be practically tested after noting the result of the working of the plant as it is now being constructed.

As regards the materials employed for conversion, it is essential to investigate the possibility of utilizing coaltar for generating lampblack. I hope to try this aspect with specially devised burners and burning chamber simultaneously. I have not taken up this question till the lampblack plant under construction approaches completion. I hope to take up this question of obtaining lampblack from coaltar from the beginning of next month as by that time the apparatus under construction is likely to be completed and ready for regular production of lampblack.

I have constructed the chambers in the open ground adjoining the Government Industrial Institute taking due precaution that the

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posure to wind and rain would not hinder the operation. The roof of the chambers is sloping and adjoining ground covered with concrete and plaster to prevent dirt and mud from getting mixed with the product.

Sizing machine.—When I was charged with the devising of simple textile appliance I was definitely told by the Textile Expert and the Director that the Amalsad Patent Sizing Machine should be improved upon in the following respects:—

(1) That the number of ends should be increased by about 50 per cent; and

(2) that the drying effect should be more pronounced and quicker than the Amalsad Sizing Machine. I have accordingly constructed a machine to satisfy both the above conditions.

Having tested the working of this machine it seems necessary that a few minor alterations have to be made before making further tests with the machine. The Textile Expert after carefully examining the working of the machine has submitted a report to the Director and the observations made therein with regard to the efficiency of the machine have certainly to be considered in making the appliance much more efficient and economical.

In the first few months after I have taken up the question I was unable to perceive as clearly as I do now with regard to the general principles underlying sizing operations in a hand-driven machine. In all the power sizing plants there is no brush while the new and Amalsad Sizing Machines and in the street sizing method brushing forms an important operation in the practice of sizing. Both in the Amalsad Sizing Machine and in the new machine now constructed the warps very often break and the piecing together of these forms a tedious and wasteful item. There is no reason why a sizing machine for hand-power cannot be devised without this brushing operation on the model of power sizing machines. This is being considered by me and will be practically tested in the next few months.

In the Amalsad Sizing Machine and the machine now constructed there are only a limited number of ends and there is no reason why a hand-driven sizing machine cannot be devised so as to contain all the warp ends entering into the cloth just in the same manner as the dresser sizing machine. But of course this would involve that the yarn should be previously wound on the beams and the weaver should be able to take sized yarn from the beam as practised in the power looms. There should be no difficulty to make the weavers adapt to this condition provided, of course, that the cost of machine sizing is cheaper than street sizing.

If the breaking of the threads is entirely eliminated by doing away with the friction at the brushes and the minimizing of friction in other places such as the rollers, reeds, etc., the length required for the fitting up of the sizing machine can be considerably diminished by taking the yarn sheet three or four times in successive layers one below the other, after it has passed the furnace.

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Both in the Amalsad Sizing Machine and the new machine now constructed the yarn from the sizing machine converges to the beamer to such a narrow width as will produce unequal strain in the different ends. This also leads to the breaking of the yarn and this factor for the breakage of the threads will be entirely cut off if the beamer winds up the yarn sheet to the same width as that obtaining over the sizing machine.

These main ideas as well as other smaller details have been found by me after carefully studying the merits and demerits of some of the hand and power-driven machines and also the working of the street sizers.

The machine now completed will only mark just a step forward but is by no means as satisfactory as it ought to be. So long as a hand-driven sizing machine would require no piecing and so long as the drying would be as quick and effective as a power sizing machine, then alone can we say that a suitable handsizing machine has been evolved. In the next few months my attention would be devoted to discover the possibility of evolving such a machine and it is not prudent to cut off from this direction at the present moment and devote to some other weaving appliance with greater concentration. A sizing machine thus evolved would answer the purpose of a moderate sized weaving factory or would be a useful means for distributing warps to a number of handloom weavers who cannot economically take to handsizing.

With regard to individual weavers or weaver families a small sizing equipment capable of handling ten to twenty ends should be devised so that small warp lengths can be easily and quickly sized for small scale weavers working with humble resources. Mr. Radhakrishna Chetti of Kuppam told me that he had come across an intelligent young man who has been successfully experimenting with a small outfit for sizing about ten ends and I propose to see what this man has achieved to enable me to devise a small sizing equipment for individual weavers.

C. S. Ramachandran,
Research Engineer.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix XIX.

[Vide answer to question No. 340 asked by Mr. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 94 supra.]

Name of district.	Number of cars at the end of 1930.	Number of taxis at the end of 1930.	Number of buses at the end of 1930.
Madras City	5,500	157	510
Anantapur	25	4	77
North Arcot	119	15	193
South Arcot	143	14	157
Bellary	116	5	75
Chingleput	241	...	247

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Name of district.	Number of cars at the end of 1930.	Number of taxis at the end of 1930.	Number of buses at the end of 1930.
Chittoor	89	5	104
Coimbatore	604	45	564
Cuddapah	38	...	53
Ganjam	176	18	77
East Godavari	683	30	294
West Godavari	155	88	59
Guntur	169	...	108
South Kanara	247	96	215
Kistna	310	80	230
Kurnool	42	7	120
Madura	605	17	427
Malabar	398	33	534
Nellore	136	13	120
The Nilgiris	447	50	62
Ramnad	1,246	92	255
Salem	584	5	291
Tanjore	260	273	237
Tinnevelly	242	27	318
Trichinopoly	180	66	190
Vizagapatam	411	24	210
	13,156	1,164	5,727

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY வாய்மையே வெல்லும் TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to question No. 342 asked by Mr. C. Satyanarayana Choudari at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 95 supra.]

Import of rice from foreign countries into this Presidency from 1st March to 31st July 1931.

Ceylon	12 Cwt.
Straits Settlements	32 Tons.
Indo-China	5,657 ,,

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APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answer to question No. 343 asked by Mr. Daniel Thomas at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 95 supra.]

Details of work done from February 1931 *to June* 1931.

(1) *Rising main.*—The relief valve has been fitted up on the main and masonry pit for the same constructed.

(2) *Engine house and suction well.*—Fixing of glass panes for the doors and windows of the suction well and engine house was completed. Fitted up vacuum gauges to the suction pipes.

(3) *Engines and pumps.*—The standby steam engine was tested and a bigger pulley indented and obtained. After fitting up the same the engine was worked, though there had been some difficulty with gauge glasses in the beginning. A temporary shed for the steam engine has been erected. Another steam engine was also obtained for emergencies as suggested by the Chief Engineer. A diversion road to cross the upper odai at Pudukottah was formed for conveying the above steam engine to head works. The second steam engine was also erected and tested. Direct pipe connection to the oil engine from the over-head tank was given.

(4) *Flood bank round head works buildings.*—The flood bank was completed as per sanctioned estimate and a deviation statement as per orders of the Chief Engineer was prepared and approved.

(5) *Cleaners quarters and inspection bungalow.*—Correct positions for the location of the above buildings were marked after making necessary trial pits, spot levels, etc., and the estimates together with sections and plans for the same were submitted for sanction.

(6) *Assistant drivers quarters.*—Tenders were called for and an agreement has been entered into with the lowest tenderer.

(*a*) Lay out plan for workshop was prepared and sent to Public Works Workshops for further action.

(7) *Gravitation main.*—Bigger surface boxes for the scour and sluice valves in the main were fixed and roughstone drains formed.

(8) *Repairs to distribution system laid as per partial scheme.*—About eleven sluice and scour valve pits which were found leaky were demolished and reconstructed with bigger dimensions.

(9) *Distribution system.*—Stop cock pits 27 numbers and fountain branches and G.I. pipe connections to fountains 32 numbers were fixed and completed during the period.

(10) *Elevated reservoir.*—Site for the reservoir was selected and necessary site plans and plans showing the pipe connections, etc., required for the reservoir were prepared. Site has been handed over to the contractor on 29th June 1931.

(11) *Single tap fountain in Sub-Collector's office, Tuticorin.*—This was taken up and completed during the period.

(12) *Temporary taps to salt quarters.*—Two temporary taps were fitted with 600 feet of pipe connections.

APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide answer to question No. 345-A asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th October 1931, page 97 supra.]

G.O. No. 255, Finance, dated 10th April 1931.

Speaking in the Legislative Council on the 17th March 1931, the hon. the Finance Member made the following statement:—

"What the Government propose to do is, first of all, following the procedure of the Retrenchment Committee of 1922–23, to appoint a special officer with a suitable clerical staff to examine the expenditure of the various departments of Government and to analyse and see where and why expenditure has grown and to formulate suggestions for economy. When the proposals of this officer are worked out—the House will realize that they will entail a great deal of labour—the results will be laid before the Finance Committee, which is a Committee of this House having a considerable non-official majority. The Finance Committee will then be in a position to ask for further information, if necessary, or to suggest other lines of investigation, and in any case to formulate their view of the matter. They will then submit their report to the Government and the Government will afterwards very carefully consider the case of each department's expenditure, item by item, and pass orders on the proposals or suggestions."

2. In fulfilment of these assurances and in conformity with what they understand to be the wishes of the Legislative Council, the Government now invite the Standing Committee on Finance to undertake the proposed enquiry, in addition to the functions which they already fulfil under the order of their appointment. Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham, C.I.E., I.C.S., has already been appointed as the Special Officer in G.O. Ms. No. 294, Public (Special), dated the 24th March 1931.

3. The procedure contemplated by the Government is as follows:—

The Special Officer, who will be known as the Retrenchment Secretary, will take as his starting point the Report of the Retrenchment Committee of 1922–23, which, in their own words, attempted to arrive at "a normal standard of expenditure which would be sufficiently covered by the normal revenue and would leave an opening balance year after year." He will examine the extent to which the several recommendations of that Committee have been accepted and maintained in force; how far expenditure which was then reduced has been restored to its previous level; the extent to which and the reasons for which expenditure has increased (or diminished) since that time. Taking the budgets of the various departments in turn, he will prepare a series of memoranda explaining the position in each and making such preliminary suggestions as he may think fit. These memoranda will be laid before the Finance Committee, as they are ready.

It will then be open to the Committee, in the words of the hon. the Finance Member, to ask for further information, if necessary, or to suggest other lines of investigation, and, in any case, to formulate their view of the matter.

Finally the Committee will submit their reports to the Government.

4. Apart from the detailed investigation of departmental expenditure referred to above, the Retrenchment Secretary will similarly examine, and lay before the Finance Committee memoranda on wider questions affecting all departments such as the desirability of maintaining the system of incremental scales of pay, the possibility of introducing some form of sliding scale to follow the rise and fall of prices, and any other matters of a general nature that may arise in the course of the enquiry.

5. To enable him to perform his duties thoroughly, the Retrenchment Secretary is authorized to call for any information that he may require from any department of Government and the Government trust that all departments will realize that retrenchment may involve the reduction of expenditure which, in ordinary circumstances, would be desirable and will co-operate in attaining the common object in view.

6. The Retrenchment Secretary will be placed formally under the orders of the hon. the Finance Member, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and all communications to him should be addressed care of the Finance Department, Fort Saint George.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. M. Hood,
Secretary to Government.

To all Members of the Finance Committee.
,, all Departments of the Secretariat (all sections) for communication to heads of departments under them.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, the Superintendent, Government Press.
,, the Curator, Madras Record Office.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Superintendent of Stationery.
,, the Presidency Port Officer.
Press.

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TABLE A.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL EFFECT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE AND OF THE ACTION TAKEN THEREON BY GOVERNMENT SO FAR.

I.—Anticipated ultimate savings in Expenditure.

Departments. (1)	As recommended by the Retrenchment Committee. (2)	So far accepted and orders issued by Government. (3)	Remarks. (4)
	RS.	RS.	
1. Registration—(Includes the abolition of six District Registrars' offices and all temporary clerks and Sub-Registrars.)	1,52,300	73,200	The abolition of six District Registrars' offices, has, it is understood, been accepted by Government; but they are still awaiting the proposals of the Inspector-General for the territorial reorganizations.
2. Jails and Convict Settlements—(Includes the abolition of the Alipuram Jail and the conversion of the Koraput Jail into a sub-jail.)	2,36,000	11,000	It is understood that the closure of the Alipuram Jail has been accepted by Government in principle, but the question of the release of Mappilla prisoners is under consideration.
3. Labour—(Includes the temporary amalgamation of the post of Labour Commissioner with that of a Member of the Board of Revenue and the restriction of labour activities.)	1,88,300	1,26,500	The amalgamation of the post of Labour Commissioner with that of a Member of the Board of Revenue has, it is understood, been accepted in principle. A reference is pending with the Board of Revenue.
4. Medical—(Includes the gradual abolition of the Medical School, Tanjore, and a large number of reductions in establishment, e.g., conversion of 4 Civil Surgeons into Assistant Surgeons' posts, 13 Assistant Surgeons into Sub-Assistant Surgeons, abolition of teaching and other posts, 13 Assistant Surgeons, 23 Sub-Assistant Surgeons and other nursing and non-medical staff.)	6,72,800	3,81,300	
Public Health—(A) Abolition of 3 Assistant Directors of Public Health, 2 Deputy Sanitary Engineers and the Director of Town-Planning in addition to some reduction of subordinate establishments and restriction of other activities.	3,16,400	57,100	

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TABLE A—*cont.*

Statement showing the financial effect of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and of the action taken thereon by Government so far—*cont.*

I.—Anticipated ultimate savings in Expenditure—cont.

Departments.	As recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.	So far accepted and orders issued by Government.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
5 Public Health—*cont.*			
(B) The withdrawal of the grant for Anti-Drink Propaganda.	1,90,000	1,90,000	
(C) Reduction in future scale of grants for water-supply and drainage schemes.	6,25,000	..	
6. Travelling Allowances including Fixed Travelling Allowance. Includes reductions in the rate of— (*a*) Railway fare from $1\frac{3}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ and class of accommodation for the lower grades; (*b*) Daily allowance and mileage for all grades except the last grade; and (*c*) journeys on transfer (both in the number of tickets allowed and maundage of luggage admissible).	7,00,000	7,00,000	This is an approximate figure.
7. Allowances (other than Travelling Allowance and Fixed Travelling Allowance) including Special Pay— Includes a revision of all Presidency Allowances and the reduction or abolition of a number of special pays.	5,66,400	..	Pending consideration of these detailed proposals, Government have accepted a temporary scale of cuts in compensatory allowances calculated to secure about Rs. 2·20 lakhs in a full year. For savings secured during the current year, see Statement B.
8. Public Works Department—			
(*a*) Reduction in future scale of provision for all major works (Buildings, Roads and Irrigation).	16,00,000	..	
(*b*) Reduction in future scale of grants to local bodies and others for roads and bridges.	8,00,000	..	
Total I—Anticipated ultimate Savings in Expenditure.	60,47,200	15,39,100	

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TABLE A—*cont.*

Statement showing the financial effect of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and of the action taken thereon by Government so far—*cont.*

II. Anticipated increase in Revenue.

Departments.	As recommended by the Retrenchment Committee.	So far accepted and orders issued by Government.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	
1. Registration—(Levy of Registration fees on Co-operative Societies.)	1,30,000	1,30,000	
2. Medical—(Enhancement of fees, curtailment of free studentships and concessional rates of fees.)	1,00,000	2,000	The figures are approximate. The main question of enhancement of fees is under consideration.
Total II—Anticipated ultimate increase in Revenue.	2,30,000	1,32,000	
Grand Total—I and II ..	62,77,200	16,71,100	

TABLE B.

Statement showing savings so far effected during the current year (1931–32) under the several heads of account.

[NOTE.—Where special remarks are not entered the savings are mainly due to percentage cuts ordered by Government under Travelling allowances, Contingencies, Supplies and Services, etc.]

Head of account.	Budget, 1931–32.	Savings effected.	Main items of savings.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	
5. Land Revenue	29·08	1·58	Abolition of a survey party.
6. Excise	40·51	·79	
7. Stamps	6·59	·87	
8 & 8 A. Forest and Forest Capital Outlay charged to Revenue.	44·60	3·60	Restriction of expenditure forest works.
9. Registration	30·36	·96	
15. XIII and 16. Irrigation works charged to Revenue.	93·74	6·39	Postponement of expenditure on new works and restriction of expenditure on works in progress.
22. General Administration ..	282·94	3·70	
24. Administration of Justice ..	100·68	·64	
25. Jails and Convict Settlements.	29·27	2·15	
26. Police	176·40	4·88	
27. Ports and pilotage	0·29	0·01	
30 & XXX A. Scientific departments and Hydro-Electric Surveys—Working expenses.	3·03	0·30	
31. Education	264·77	13·24	Reduced scale of expenditure on stipends and scholarships and grants-in-aid.

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TABLE B—*cont.*

Statement showing savings so far effected during the current year (1931–32) under the several heads of account—*cont.*

Head of account.	Budget, 1931–32.	Savings effected.	Main items of savings.
	RS. IN LAKHS.	RS. IN LAKHS.	
32. Medical	94·75	3·30	
33. Public Health	31·12	2·66	Includes Rs. 1·38 lakhs on account of the withdrawal of the grant for anti-drink propaganda.
34. Agriculture—			
Agriculture	20·60	1·41	
Veterinary	12·12	0·48	
Co-operative credit ..	12·33	0·42	
35. Industries—			
Industries	13·17	1·03	
Fisheries	7·98	0·64	
37. Miscellaneous departments—			
Labour	20·35	2·42	
Other departments—(Factories, Electrical Inspector, Steam Boilers, Government Examinations.)	6·87	0·25	
41. Civil Works—Original Works—			
(Buildings, Communications, Miscellaneous and Repairs).	100·40	17·27	Postponement of new works and restriction of expenditure on works in progress.
Establishment and Tools and Plant.	49·89	2·73	Disbandonment of Tank Restoration Scheme division and subdivisions and reduction in establishment due to curtailment in works programme.
Grants-in-aid—Roads and Bridges (including village communications).	67·70	4·08	
Water-supply and Drainage.	9·73	4·74	
43. Famine	1·00	·99	
45. & 45A. Pensions (including Commuted Value of Pensions).	79·83	2·33	Restriction of expenditure of commutation of pensions and compassionate gratuities.
46. Stationery and Printing ..	23·57	1·71	
47. Miscellaneous	4·21	·11	
Refunds of Revenue ..	10·96	1·01	
Total ..	1,668·84	86·53	
Add Savings due to arbitrary percentage cuts ordered under all kinds of compensatory allowances under all heads of account.	..	1·25	
Total — Expenditure charged to Revenue.	1,668·84	87·78	

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Appendix XXIII.

(Vide Item IX "A Bill to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930," at page 103 supra.)

BILL No. 9 OF 1931.

A Bill to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, *for certain purposes.*

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,
OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930 (Bill No. 9 of 1931), for certain purposes, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in English in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th July 1931.

3. We met on the 8th of August 1931 and considered the provisions of the Bill. We have approved of all its provisions.

4. We, however, consider it necessary to recommend to the Government that in giving effect to the provisions of the Act, they should associate honorary or paid women officers with the work of the Police, and that great care should be exercised in choosing the places where the minor girls rescued under the Act are to be placed in custody. We also recommend that any rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 16 of the Act shall not be brought into force without consulting the Women's Indian Association and the Vigilance Association.

5. We recommend that the Bill need not be republished.

B. VENKATARAMAYYA (*Chairman*).
C. BASUDEV.
SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI * (with a note).
T. NARASA REDDI.
YAKUB HASAN.
K. R. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.
K. ALAMELUMANGATHAYARAMMA.
V. DHARMALINGAM PILLAI.
P. SUBRAHMANYAM CHETTI.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
MAHOMED USMAN.
R. MADANAGOPAL.
F. G. LUKER.
A. T. PANNIRSELVAM.

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* NOTE.

I agree with the above. But I still think, that a restraint in the shape of a Vigilance Committee, even official, should be placed on the Police in the matter of prosecutions as having regard to various practices and customs prevalent in several commuuities in the Presidency and to the large powers vested in the Police under this Act, the provisions of the Act might be abused.

SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.

BILL No. 9 OF 1931.

(As approved by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, for certain purposes.

Preamble. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; Madras Act V of 1930.

AND WHEREAS the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained to the passing of this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title. **1**. This Act may be called the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1931.

Substitution of new sections for sections 1 and 2 of Madras Act V of 1930. **2**. For sections 1 and 2 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the following sections shall be substituted, namely:—

Short title. "1. This Act may be called 'The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930.'

Extent and commencement. "2. The Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette,* apply all or any of the provisions of this Act to the whole or any portion of the Presidency of Madras from such date as may be specified in the notification and may cancel or modify any such notification."

Amendment of section 6, Madras Act V of 1930. **3**. In sub-section (ii) of section 6 of the said Act, for the words and figures "before a Juvenile Court constituted under section 36 of the Madras Children Act, 1920", the words and figures "before a court established under sub-section (i) of section 36 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, or where no such court has been established, before a court sitting in the manner specified in sub-section (2) of that section" shall be substituted. Madras Act IV of 1920.

APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 134 supra.]

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN THE SECRETARIAT, FORT ST. GEORGE, FROM THE 23RD TO 25TH, 30TH AND 31ST JULY AND 1ST AUGUST 1931.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 23RD JULY 1931.

Suggestions for immediate economies.—The Retrenchment Committee re-assembled at the Secretariat, Fort St. George, this morning. The first subject discussed was the head for effecting immediate economies in the budget provision for the current year. A memorandum prepared by the Finance Department explained that on the information so far available considerable shortages were anticipated under various heads of revenue, notably Excise, compared with the budget estimates. To meet these shortages, it was suggested that more or less arbitrary cuts should be made in certain heads of the budget such as the provision for travelling allowances, petty construction and repairs, books and periodicals and other contingencies. It was also suggested that definite savings might be secured in various other ways, e.g., by the discontinuance of further expenditure from Collector's discretionary grants, by reducing the provision for compassionate gratuities and commutation of pensions and by curtailing provision made for buildings of all kinds. The Chief Engineer had already submitted to Government a list of new works or works in progress which in his opinion might be stopped or slowed down with a consequent saving of about Rs. 10 lakhs.

The Committee accepted the proposals made by the Finance Department and scrutinized in detail the list of works submitted by the Chief Engineer. As a result of the scrutiny they recommended that the savings might be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs under this head. They also expressed the desire to examine the Chief Engineer and the Surgeon-General regarding the possibility of curtailing expenditure, in view of the existing financial stringency, on certain large schemes such as the remodelling of the General Hospital and the construction of headquarter hospital at Madura.

II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 24TH JULY 1931.

Travelling allowances.—The Retrenchment Committee spent the whole day examining proposals for the reduction in the rates of travelling allowances under the three main headings of Railway journeys, Road mileage, and Daily allowance. A comparison with the rates in other parts of India showed that, generally speaking, the present Madras allowances have been pitched on a generous scale; and the Committee finally agreed to recommend considerable reductions all-round.

As regards Railway fares they recommended that the rate should be reduced from $1\frac{3}{5}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the fare for all ordinary journeys; but agreed that some special provision would be required to meet the cost of more expensive types of journey performed by heads of departments and other officers in the first grade.

Under Road mileages reductions were recommended in the ordinary rates for all except the last, the greatest reduction from 12 annas to 8 annas being in the rate for the highest grade. They also supported a suggestion that for journeys performed by lower grades of Government servants by regular public motor services the mileage allowances should be reduced by half.

Under Daily allowances similar reductions were recommended ranging from a cut of Rs. 3 in the rate of grade I officials down to a cut of one anna in the lowest grade.

The rates of travelling allowances for journeys on transfer and the special rates allowed to certain high officials will be taken up for consideration to-morrow.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 25TH JUNE 1931.

Travelling allowances.—The Committee to-day completed their examination of the travelling allowances. They recommended a considerable reduction in the rates allowed for journeys on transfer both by rail and road. They also decided to recommend for the consideration of Government that Members of Council and Ministers might temporarily agree to utilize reserved compartments instead of reserved carriages or saloons for ordinary journeys on tour and that they should also accept reductions in the rate of halting allowance and mileage. They further agreed that similar reductions in the rates of daily allowance and mileage should be applied to the Members of the Board of Revenue and the President of the Legislative Council. It was finally accepted that the rates for Members of the Legislative Council should be reduced to the same extent as those for grade I officers.

2. *Compensatory allowances.*—In the afternoon the Committee took up the subject of compensatory allowances and decided to recommend that these should be cut by five annas in the rupee for all allowances above Rs. 50, by four annas in the rupee for allowance of Rs. 50 down to and including Rs. 20 and two annas in the rupee for allowances below Rs. 20. They went on to recommend that reductions at half the above rates should be made in the rates of hill allowances during the stay of Government at Ootacamund.

3. *Pooling of tents.*—They supported the proposal that all tentage allowances should be abolished and that the necessary supply of tents should be maintained by Government and supplied to officers as required.

4. *Housing concessions.*—On the subject of the various housing concessions now in force they considered that the concession of allowing free quarters should be abolished except where it forms part of the conditions of service and that rent should be levied under the ordinary rules either at full or at concessional rates.

5. *Supply of electrical energy.*—Finally they suggested that the free supply of electrical energy where this is now allowed should be abolished.

IV.—PRESS COMMUNQUÉ, DATED 30TH JULY 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee reassembled this morning and transacted the following business:—

1. *Koraput District Jail.*—They considered a report that they had called for from the Inspector-General of Prisons on the possibility of reducing the Koraput District Jail to the status of a sub-jail. The Inspector-General's report showed that this would be possible and would produce savings of about Rs. 10,000 a year. The Committee supported the proposal.

2. *Fixed travelling allowances.*—They then considered the question of reducing the rates of fixed travelling allowance and decided to recommend a general cut of about 12½ per cent in all cases.

3. *Reduction of salaries.*—In the afternoon the Committee had a preliminary discussion of the principles to be followed in approaching the general question of reducing salaries. They reached no final conclusions and decided to call for further information on a number of points.

V.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 31ST JULY 1931.

1. *Special pays.*—The first subject for discussion for the Retrenchment Committee this morning was the question whether any reduction should be aimed at in the allowances now granted to Government servants under the heading of special pay. The Committee decided to make no general recommendation on this subject but to examine in detail the list of allowances themselves with a view to discovering whether the reduction or total abolition of certain allowances could be justified.

2. *Public Works Department.*—The Committee then proceeded to examine a preliminary memorandum on Public Works Department expenditure, with reference primarily to the standard of expenditure in future years under this head. They came to the provisional conclusion that the scale of expenditure on major and minor works might be reduced by about Rs. 20 lakhs. They then examined the ratio between the cost of establishments and the outlay on works, and expressed the view that the amount spent on establishments at present was excessive and that reductions, in accordance with the revised scale of expenditure on works, might be secured of about Rs. 7 lakhs.

The Committee were inclined to think that it would be necessary to appoint a special Sub-Committee to enquire in detail into the methods and machinery of the Public Works Department, but before coming to final conclusions on any of these matters they decided that it would be advisable to interview the Chief Engineers.

3. *Irrigation expenditure.*—The Committee then considered the proposals made by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, for immediate reduction of expenditure during the current year. His proposals were

calculated to secure a net saving of about Rs. 4 lakhs on works and the Committee agreed that these might be accepted, but expressed the opinion that greater economies should be possible and decided to pursue the matter further in consultation with the Chief Engineer.

4. *Grants for roads and bridges.*—On the subject of the non-recurring grants which are at present given for roads, bridges and village communications, the Committee recognized that having regard to the fall in revenues that they anticipate, some reduction would be necessary in comparison with the scale of grants that have been given during the last few years. The figure of reduction suggested under these combined heads was Rs. 8 lakhs.

VI.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 1st AUGUST 1931.

1. *Labour Department.*—The Committee resumed the discussion which had been initiated at their first series of meetings held in Ootacamund, on the future of the Labour Department. While adhering to the opinion that the Commissioner of Labour should not be abolished, the Committee finally agreed to recommend that his duties on behalf of the depressed classes should be performed as an experimental and temporary measure for two years by a Member of the Board of Revenue who for this purpose would also be the Commissioner of Labour.

They further considered that certain duties at present performed by the Commissioner in connexion with purely industrial and labour matters might be distributed among the various officers in Madras and in the districts.

2. *Registration Department.*—After lunch the Committee took up for consideration the Registration Department on which they had called for further information at their June sittings in Ootacamund. The Committee after examining a detailed memorandum furnished by the Inspector-General of Registration made the following among other recommendations:—

(1) Reduction of the number of District Registrars' offices by six;

(2) amalgamation of the post of the Inspector of Registration Offices and the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General; and

(3) abolition of the itinerating Sub-Registry offices.

The Committee after examining the Inspector-General and a specimen of an enlarged photo-copy, specially produced by him, decided to recommend the continuance of the experiment of photo-copying documents, full size photo-copies being substituted for the present small copies and the fees being raised, if necessary, to cover the extra cost.

On the questions of reducing the number of Sub-Registry offices or raising the rates of Registration fees, the Committee reserved their opinion until a later date.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
3rd *August* 1931.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Retrenchment Secretary.

APPENDIX XXV.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 134 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending 30th June 1931.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
		Medical.	
Local Self-Government Department—	RS.		
Research Officer	500—50—900—1,000.	1st April 1930	A Pharmacological unit was sanctioned permanently from 1st April 1929 for conducting research work on the indigenous drugs of South India. The unit is to work under the Professor of Pharmacology and included a post of Research Officer on Rs. 350—20—550—25—800. This pay has been revised to Rs. 500—50—900—1,000 and the post has been included in the cadre of Civil Surgeons retrospectively with effect from 1st April 1930.

B.—TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
		General Administration.	
Public (Services) Department— Special Accounts Officer in the Local Self-Government Secretariat.	Pay in the regular line of the Indian Audit Service *plus* Special pay of Rs. 150.	From 27th June 1931 to 20th July 1931.	The post was first sanctioned for three months from 27th March 1931 for work connected with the issue of statutory rules for local bodies and preparation of certain manuals and its period is now extended.

TAMILNADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(i) EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
		Administration of Justice.	
	RS.		
Law (General) Department—			
Additional Sub-Judge, Devakottai.	650	One year from 22nd April 1931.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Amalapur.	650	From 1st April 1931 to 16th April 1931.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Rajahmundry.	650	From 30th April 1931 to 30th September 1931.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Masulipatam.	650	From the commencement of the summer recess of 1931 till the commencement of the summer recess of 1932.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Chingleput.	650	Do.	
Temporary Sub-Judge, Tenali.	650	For one year from 1st August 1931.	
Public Works and Labour Department—		*Civil Works.*	
Executive Engineer ...	625—1,375	To end of March 1933 ...	For the charge of the Central Presidency Division. The post was first sanctioned for two years from the formation of the division, i.e., from 1st April 1929.
Superintending Engineer ...	1,750—2,150	To end of March 1934 ...	For charge of the Dowlaishweram Circle. First sanctioned for two years from 1st April 1929.

Executive Engineer ...	625—1,375	To end of March 1932 ...	For charge of the Coimbatore Water-works Division. Originally sanctioned from 1st March 1925 to 31st March 1929 and continued up to 31st March 1931. Further extension is sanctioned up to 31st March 1932.
Do. ...	625—1,375	Do. ...	For the charge of Ganjam Agency Division. First sanctioned for one year from 1st April 1929 and then continued for another year.
Do. ...	625—1,375	Do. ...	For the Special Investigation Division, Bezwada. This was first sanctioned for one year from 18th June 1929 and then continued from 19th June 1930 to 31st March 1931 and is now extended to 31st March 1932.

(ii) Posts newly created.

General Administration.

Public (Services) Department— Additional Assistant Secretary to Government in the Finance Department.	500—50—800	Five months from 1st April 1931.	To examine the method of budgeting in subordinate offices. The post was first sanctioned for one month from 19th August 1930.

Administration of Justice.

Law (General) Department— Additional Sub-Judge, Vizagapatam.	650	From the reopening of the Sub-Court after the summer recess of 1931 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays.	

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(ii) Posts newly created—*cont.*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	RS.	*Civil Works.*	
Public Works and Labour Department—			
Executive Engineer ...	625—1,375	For two years from 8th April 1931.	For the Kattalai Special Division.

C. E. Jones,
Deputy Secretary to Government,
Finance Department.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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Appendix XXVI.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 134 supra.]

***Statement of action taken by the Government on the Resolution passed during the first Session of the Fourth Legislative Council* 1930-31.**

Serial number and resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by the Government.
1. That this Council recommends to the Government, that, with reference to the recommendations of the Economic Enquiry Committee, the proposed resettlement in Kistna and East and West Godavari districts be not given effect to.	29th January 1931.	The Government have decided not to accept the recommendation of the Economic Enquiry Committee that the resettlement proposals should not be given effect to, and in G.O. No. 1486 (21-s), Revenue, dated the 11th July 1931, have directed that the revised rates proposed by the Special Settlement Officer should be introduced in the three districts with effect from 1st July 1931. The Government Order has been made available to the Press.

Appendix XXVII.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 134 supra.]

Finance (Retrenchment) Department.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD IN THE SECRETARIAT, FORT St. GEORGE, FROM THE 6th TO 8th AUGUST 1931.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 6th AUGUST 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee to-day discussed the expenditure of the Public Health Department. A proposal to combine the Medical and Public Health Departments under a single head was discussed, but the Committee finally agreed that such a step would be inadvisable. They considered, however, that the number of Assistant Directors of Public Health might be reduced and asked the Acting Director of Public Health who was present to examine the possibility of reducing the strength of the district health staffs. The Committee also examined a number of specific suggestions for economy made by the Acting Director. Some of these they accepted, such as the abolition of the special malaria officer, the postponement of the quinquennial training of health inspectors, the abolition of the post of planters' health officer and the abolition of compounders working under the L.M.P. health inspectors

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in the Agency. In other respects the Committee were prepared to go beyond the recommendations of the Director. They recommended, for instance, the abolition of the rural sanitation officer, and the special rural sanitation units; also the abolition of the propaganda officer working under the Director and the abandonment of propaganda work except through the agency of the district health staffs.

2. The Committee then considered the grant for anti-drink propaganda and recommended that it should be abolished at the earliest possible date, retaining a small sum only for subsidizing certain temperance associations.

3. They also considered that the clerical staff now employed in Collectors' offices for the tabulation of vital statistics might be dispensed with and the work entrusted to a small staff employed under the Director of Public Health.

4. The Committee commenced their examination of the sanitary engineering establishments, but eventually adjourned further consideration of this and other matters connected with the Public Health budget until Saturday, the 8th August.

II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 7TH AUGUST 1931.

In the morning the Committee examined the Surgeon-General, the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, and the two Executive Engineers concerned regarding the General Hospital remodelling scheme and the Headquarter hospital scheme in Madura. As regards the former, the Committee decided to recommend that all items, with a few specified exceptions for which commitments have not yet been entered into, should be stopped. They were unable to come to a definite conclusion regarding the new venereal diseases block for which a contract has not yet been given and finally decided to inspect the premises to-morrow morning in company with the Executive Engineer, the Superintendent of the hospital and the Venereal Diseases Specialist. The Committee also decided to recommend the stoppage of further work on the construction of the Medical College hostel.

2. As regards the Madura Headquarter hospital scheme, they made a similar recommendation to the effect that pending re-examination of the scheme by Government, all further works should be stopped as far as possible.

3. In the afternoon the Committee took up the Surgeon-General's proposals for immediate and recurring economies on colleges, schools and medical institutions. The discussion centred primarily round the question whether the Vizagapatam Medical College and the Tanjore Medical School should be retained or discontinued. The Committee finally decided by a majority to recommend that the Vizagapatam College should not be abolished, but that economies amounting to about half a lakh in expenditure and half a lakh by way of increase in revenue might be effected.

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4. As to the Tanjore Medical School, the majority of the Committee favoured its abolition on the understanding that it would not in itself involve large additional expenditure on the Rayapuram school building scheme.

5. A number of detailed reductions of staffs proposed by the Surgeon-General in various medical institutions and hospitals were agreed to with slight modifications together with certain immediate and non-recurring savings on stores and similar items.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 8TH AUGUST 1931.

The members of the Retrenchment Committee who paid a visit to the General Hospital this morning agreed as a result of their inspection that the building of the new venereal block was necessary and should be proceeded with.

2. The Committee then completed their examination of the remaining items in the Medical Department budget. They agreed with the Surgeon-General that the fees for post-graduate courses of study in medical colleges should be increased and, after examining the Principal School of Indian Medicine, recommended an enhancement of fees and a reduction in the number of free studentships and in the value of stipends, in addition to certain minor economies, in that institution and the hospital attached to it.

3. The Committee then took up the question of the retention of the Director of Town Planning and finally agreed to recommend that this post should be combined with that of Consulting Architect to Government and that the activities of the Director should be confined for the next few years chiefly to the execution of the schemes in progress rather than the investigation of new schemes.

4. As regards the Sanitary Engineering Department the Committee came to the conclusion that, in view of the probability of decreased expenditure in future years and the financial situation, the post of Sanitary Engineer might be converted into that of Deputy Chief Engineer (Water-supply and Drainage) and that the number of Deputy Sanitary Engineers should be reduced from 4 to 2 and should be officers of the grade of Assistant Engineers. They also recommend the abolition of the personal assistant and a corresponding reduction in the subordinate staffs.

5. The Committee then examined the question of the scale of grants for water-supply and drainage schemes in future years. Taking into consideration the actual expenditure of the last few years and the present and the prospective financial position of the Presidency, they recommended that for mufassal local bodies and rural water-supply and drainage schemes the total grant should not exceed about Rs. 10½ lakhs in future, as against the present budget provision of nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. They also expressed the opinion that grants to the Madras Corporation for similar purposes in future should not exceed about Rs. 3 lakhs a year.

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6. The Committee then adjourned and will resume their sittings in Madras about the middle of September.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
10th *August* 1931.

G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
Retrenchment Secretary.

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

MEETINGS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE HELD ON THE 11TH, 12TH AND 14TH TO 16TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

I.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee re-assembled in the Secretariat at Fort St. George at 11-30 a.m. this morning. The morning was spent in discussing the principles underlying the grant of special pays and allowances. In the afternoon the Committee examined the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police regarding the special pays and allowances granted to various grades of officers and men in the Police Department. Their examination had not been completed by the end of the day, but they were able to recommend the total abolition of certain allowances and a considerable reduction in the rates of others. In particular the Committee recommended that the special allowances now given to Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Police should be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50, that the rates of C.I.D. special pays for various grades should be lowered and that a small reduction of two annas should be made in the uniform allowance of one rupee per mensem now given to all head constables and constables. This last item will involve a sacrifice of Rs. 1-8-0 a year for each head constable and constable and will result in a saving of Rs. 36,000 a year to Government.

2. The Committee also considered that a $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent reduction should be effected in the lump sum grants at present given for the initial purchase of uniforms to various grades of Police officers and asked the Inspector-General to examine and report upon the question whether a distinct uniform was necessary for the City Police and what economies would be secured by making the City Police uniform in all ranks identical with that used in the mufassal.

II.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

The Retrenchment Committee this morning completed their examination of allowances and special pays in the Police Department. The Committee recommended a cut of 50 per cent in the special pays of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police and the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., to be partially compensated for by the grant of a Madras allowance to meet the extra cost of house-rent. The special pays of the two Deputy Superintendents employed in the C.I.D. office were also recommended for reduction. Similar but somewhat smaller cuts were recommended in the special pays now drawn for various special duties by the City Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

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2. The Committee then took up the special pays and allowances of Secretariat officers and decided to recommend that the special pay of Rs. 250 now drawn by Secretaries to Government should be reduced to Rs. 100 and that corresponding reductions should be made in the special pays of Deputy and Under Secretaries. At the same time they agreed that these officers might be given allowances in accordance with a general scheme to cover the extra cost of house-rent in Madras.

3. The allowances in a number of minor departments were then examined and the most important recommendation made was that the special pay of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should be abolished and be replaced by a Madras house allowance, in accordance with a general scheme.

4. The large special pay of Rs. 400 now drawn by the Secretary of the Madras Services Commission also evoked considerable criticism and the Committee eventually recommended that no Government servant appointed to this post should receive more than the special pay granted to an Under Secretary to Government in addition to his grade pay.

5. The general question of shorthand and typing allowances was also discussed, and the Committee decided to recommend that all existing allowances should be continued to their present holders as personal pays, but that in future only one allowance should be granted for shorthand qualifications and none for typing. The shorthand allowance of Rs. 25 should be confined to those who passed the higher test and should only be granted for two years at a time, its renewal being dependent on periodical requalification according to the latest standards.

III.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 14TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

1. The Committee spent the whole day in examining the various allowances and special pays granted in the Medical Department. The Surgeon-General was present throughout. In addition to a number of smaller cuts, the Committee decided to make certain important recommendations.

2. In the first place they considered that no special pay should be granted to the Principals of colleges or Superintendents of hospitals and schools in virtue of added responsibility. They agreed however that the holders of such posts might be given compensation for loss of private practice, where the tenure of the post involved prohibition of such practice, and that those stationed in Madras might receive Madras allowances under whatever scheme may be made applicable to other officers in similar positions.

3. Secondly, with reference to the numerous teaching allowances that are now given to professors and lecturers in colleges and schools, the Committee considered that large reductions should be made. They recommended that the members of the staff of a hospital to whose duties as such are added the duties of teaching in a medical college or school might be entitled to teaching allowances at rates varying from Rs. 75 to Rs. 20 according to the grade of the service to which they belong.

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4. Thirdly, the Committee agreed with the Surgeon-General that the allowances now given to medical officers doing X-Ray work on the ground of the dangerous nature of the duty should be abolished. The Committee were impressed by the very large number of different allowances now granted to the members of the nursing service. The Surgeon-General assured the Committee that the supply of nurses, even at the present rates, was difficult to maintain and the Committee eventually decided not to abolish the allowances, but to make certain percentage cuts in the rates.

IV.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 15TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

Although to-day was a holiday, the Committee continued their examination of special pays and allowances. They dealt with the allowances in the Jails, Veterinary, Industries, Fisheries, Labour and Miscellaneous departments and recommended considerable reductions. Perhaps the most important were the abolition of the special pays now attached to the posts of Director of Industries and Commissioner of Labour and also of the special pays given to revenue officers performing the duties of District Labour Officers and Inspectors. In the Jails Department certain reductions were recommended in the rates of allowances to Medical Officers for medical charge of Central Jails and in the Fisheries Department most of the special pays drawn by one officer or another were recommended for abolition. The abolition of the special pays of the Principal and the Lecturers in the Veterinary College was also recommended.

2. In the afternoon the Committee examined a scheme for the revision of Presidency allowances prepared by the Secretary. The main feature of this scheme is the replacement of the present flat rates of Presidency allowances by a series of variable house allowances to meet the actual amount of rent paid by an officer in excess of the ordinary 10 per cent of his salary that he is expected to pay when occupying Government quarters. Schedule rates of house allowances would be laid down and would be regarded as maxima. The actual amount payable would depend on the amount required in individual cases. The Committee agreed that a scheme of this nature might be introduced for gazetted officers, but reduced the schedule rates proposed. According to their recommendation the maximum rates for gazetted officers in future will vary from Rs. 80 to Rs. 35. So far as non-gazetted officers were concerned, the Committee considered that the enquiries necessitated by such a scheme would be out of proportion to the economy likely to be secured. They therefore recommended reduced flat rates of house allowances for non-gazetted officers varying from Rs. 18 to Rs. 4.

V.—PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ, DATED 16TH SEPTEMBER 1931.

1. The Retrenchment Committee to-day completed their examination of allowances and special pays except for one or two small items. The departments dealt with included Education, Forests, Excise, Land Revenue and District Administration, Public Works, Agriculture,

Judicial and Miscellaneous. The Committee pursued a consistent policy of recommending the abolition of a large number of special pays grouped under the heading of added responsibility, including those at present granted to Principals of Colleges, Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, the Principals of the Forest and Agricultural Colleges, the Forest Working Plans Officers and Research Officer, the Headquarters Deputy Director of Agriculture and other similar posts. They also recommended the abolition of the "arduous duties" special pay at present drawn by Settlement Officers. They agreed that a small special pay might be given to the Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries in the Board of Revenue on the analogy of secretariat departments.

2. They also recommended reductions in almost all conveyance allowances in the above departments and the complete abolition of some allowances of this description.

3. The Committee have thus succeeded, during their present session of five meetings, in making an exhaustive survey of many hundreds of allowances, which it is hoped will result in very considerable economy.

4. The Committee will meet again for about a week on the 20th October.

FORT ST. GEORGE, G. R. F. TOTTENHAM,
17th September 1931. *Retrenchment Secretary.*

APPENDIX XXVIII.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 134 supra.]

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

FINANCE (RETRENCHMENT) DEPARTMENT.

PRESS COMMUNIQUÉ.

Dated Fort St. George, the 14*th September* 1931.

The following summary of the progress achieved in the matter of retrenchment during the current financial year may be of general interest.

2. The Retrenchment Committee have held two sessions—the first, consisting of four meetings, in Ootacamund, and the second, consisting of nine meetings, in Madras. They are at present holding their third session in Madras.

3. The Committee have examined in detail the expenditure of five departments, viz., Medical, Public Health, Jails, Registration and Labour; and their resulting recommendations are calculated to secure

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an ultimate reduction of expenditure, chiefly of a recurring nature, of about Rs. 23 lakhs and an increase of revenue of about Rs. 2 lakhs in these departments. The distribution is approximately as follows:—

Department.	Reduction of expenditure.	Increase of revenue.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
1. Medical	6·50	·75
2. Public Health ...	11·00	Including a reduction of about Rs. 6 lakhs in the future scale of grants for water-supply and drainage schemes, in order to bring expenditure down to the level of earlier years, and the abolition of the anti-drink propaganda grant of Rs. 2 lakhs.
3. Jails	2·25	...
4. Registration ...	1·50	1·25
5. Labour	1·75	...
Total ...	23·00	2·00

The above recommendations have been forwarded to Government and they have already accepted certain of the proposals, involving savings of about Rs. 4 lakhs a year, viz., about Rs. 1·25 lakhs each under Medical and Labour, nearly Rs. ·75 lakh each under Public Health and Registration, and a small amount under Jails, where the main item of retrenchment is the closure of the Alipuram Jail at the end of the year. The remaining proposals are still under consideration.

4. The Committee have conducted a partial examination of the Public Works Department expenditure and have tentatively recommended a reduction in the future scale of expenditure on major works alone (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) of about Rs. 15 lakhs compared with the present level. In addition they have examined in detail the General Hospital and the Madura Headquarters Hospital schemes and have recommended savings in the former amounting to about Rs. 8 lakhs and the stoppage of all further work on the latter. They expect to be able to recommend further considerable reductions in future expenditure on Minor works and on Maintenance and Repairs and also corresponding economies on establishment charges. The orders of Government under this head must await the final recommendations of the Committee.

The Committee have not dealt with the Cauvery-Mettur Project.

5. In addition, the Committee have spent a considerable time in examining certain general questions affecting all departments, such as Pay and Allowances. They have already recommended reductions in

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the rates of travelling allowances of all kinds and certain preliminary cuts in compensatory and cost of living allowances. Their present series of meetings is being confined to a further and more detailed examination of all allowances and, particularly, special pays. The financial effect of the reductions already recommended under Travelling Allowances and Compensatory Allowances alone cannot be precisely estimated, but is probably about Rs. 10 or 12 lakhs a year. It is understood that the majority of these recommendations have been accepted by Government and will be given effect to shortly.

The Committee still have to make recommendations about special pays and salaries, and will then resume their detailed examination of the expenditure of the remaining departments.

6. The sum total of the ultimate savings anticipated from the recommendations of the Committee up to date is thus in the neighbourhood of half a crore of rupees a year while the savings so far accepted (or shortly to be accepted) by Government may be put at about Rs. 15 lakhs a year. Further savings may of course be expected when Government have passed orders on the remaining proposals.

7. In addition to, and to some extent independently of, the activities of the Retrenchment Committee described above, the Government have themselves been engaged for the last few months in cutting down expenditure during the current year in order to keep pace as far as possible with the fall in revenue, as compared with the budget estimates, which is anticipated on account of the present conditions.

For this purpose they have ordered considerable immediate cuts in the budget provision of all departments, under certain general heads, such as Contingencies, Supplies and Services and Petty Construction and Repairs, and they have also accepted certain recommendations from heads of departments for immediate reduction of expenditure in other ways, in advance of the Retrenchment Committee's detailed examination of their budgets. The surrenders secured by these means already amount to over Rs. 20 lakhs, including about Rs. 4 lakhs under Police, Rs. 3 lakhs under General Administration, Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Forests, Rs. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under Pensions, Rs. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Jails (exclusive of the Committee's recommendations), Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Land Revenue and Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under Medical (in addition to the Committee's recommendations) and Rs. 1 lakh under Agriculture.

8. Finally, the Chief Engineers have been called upon to postpone expenditure on works of all kinds, so far as this can be done without incurring breaches of contracts or delaying essential construction or repairs. The Retrenchment Committee have examined the proposals of the Chief Engineers and have recommended savings in the current year on buildings amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs. Their examination of the proposals for immediate savings on communications and irrigation works has not yet been completed, but surrenders of over Rs. 6 lakhs under Irrigation have already been made, and of Rs. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under Grants-in-aid for Roads and Bridges and Water-supply and Drainage schemes.

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9. The sum total of the immediate savings secured by the methods described in the two preceding paragraphs is thus also not far short of half a crore of rupees. Owing particularly to the fall in Excise Revenue, this amount will have to be considerably increased before the end of the year, if serious inroads upon the Provincial balances are to be avoided.

G. R. F. Tottenham,
Retrenchment Secretary.

Appendix XXIX.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 135 supra.]

Law (Registration) Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

U.O. Note No. 4785-*C*-1, *dated* 23*rd September* 1931.

With reference to the answer to the supplementary question to question No. 26 answered on the 3rd August 1931, the information contained in the annexure hereto is placed on the table of the House.

V. N. Viswanatha Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Council Office (with enclosure).

ANNEXURE.

* 26 *Q.*—Mr. U. C. Subrahmanya Bhatt: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that every year a temporary joint sub-registrar is appointed in the Registrar's office at Mangalore, for about four months from June;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that usually an experienced clerk of the office is appointed for the post in the absence of a probationary sub-registrar;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there was a vacancy of a temporary joint sub-registrar this June also; if so, whether the registrar recommended an experienced clerk who had acted for nearly two years as a sub-registrar;

(*d*) whether the Government or the Inspector-General of Registration turned down the proposal of the Registrar and ordered a junior man from Hosdrug to be appointed for the job; if so, why the claims of the senior officer have been ordered to be superseded; and

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(*e*) what extra travelling allowance and acting allowance will have to be paid to the newly appointed temporary joint sub-registrar by reason of his having to come from Hosdrug?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Registrar's nominee was a non-graduate Brahman. As the previous sanction of the Government had to be obtained for his appointment as sub-registrar and as the vacancy was expected to last only for three weeks, a senior non-Brahman clerk was appointed. The order that the sanction of Government is necessary for the appointment of non-graduate Brahmans as sub-registrars has since been withdrawn.

(*e*) The travelling allowance and the extra acting allowance that had to be paid to the clerk appointed as temporary joint sub-registrar was Rs. 5–13–0 and Rs. 2–13–0 respectively.

APPENDIX XXX.

[Vide Item XVII " Papers laid on the table of the House " at page 135 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 102 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th August 1931, the following report of the Chief Conservator is laid on the table of the House :—

Proceedings of the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, L.Dis. No. 7082/31-*D*-1, *dated* 19*th August* 1931.

No trees standing on kumaki lands were counted or marked by the Revenue authorities anywhere in the district. The District Forest Officer, South Mangalore, reports that mature valuable trees standing on Government waste land were counted with the object of preparing a scheme for utilizing such trees without further deterioration and waste in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks and during the course of such enumeration, in one or two cases, a few trees standing on kumaki lands were also marked by mistake, as kumaki limits were not clear and that as soon as the mistake was found out, such trees were excluded.

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2. I had a communication from the Honorary Secretary, Landholders' Association, in the matter and he was informed that a few trees in kumaki were marked by the District Forest Officer, South Mangalore; but they were excluded when it was found out that they were in kumaki.

S. V. Ramamurti,
Secretary to Government.

Appendix XXXI.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 135 supra.]

Law (Registration) Department.

COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL.

With reference to the answer to the supplementary question to question No. 120 answered on the 5th August 1931, the information contained in the annexure hereto is placed on the table of the House.

V. N. Viswanatha Rao,
Secretary to Government.

To the Legislative Council Office.

ANNEXURE.

* 120 *Q.*—Mr. G. Simhachalam: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table the number of the members of the Settibalija community employed in the Registration Department.

A.—There are three Reserve Sub-Registrars and five clerks belonging to the Settibalija community employed in the Registration Department.

Appendix XXXII.

[Vide Item XVII "Papers laid on the table of the House" at page 135 supra.]

Extract from G.O. Ms. No. 2436 *W., dated* 26*th September* 1931.

* * * * * *

His Excellency the Governor authorizes under the proviso (*b*) to section 72-D (2) of the Government of India Act the expenditure of not more than Rs. 70,000 (seventy thousand) on repairs and improvements to the Kalikavu-Wandur road under the head "41. (*b*) Civil works—Transferred—Original works—Communications".